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## **Reciprocal Trade**

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*The Authoritative Reference on Congress*

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# Congressional Boxscore

## MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 85th CONGRESS

As of May 16, 1958

BILL	HOUSE	SENATE	STATUS
<b>Reciprocal Trade</b> (HR 10368)	Approved 5/15/58		
<b>Defense Reorganization</b> (HR 11958)	Hearings Completed		
<b>Mutual Security Program</b> (S 3318) (HR 12181)	Reported 5/7/58	Passed 5/14/58	Hearings Completed
<b>Space Agency</b> (S 3639) (HR 1188E)	Hearings Completed	Hearings Underway	
<b>Military Pay Raises</b> (S 2014, 3081) (HR 11470)	Reported 3/20/58	Passed 3/25/58	Reported 4/29/58
<b>Postal Pay Raise</b> (HR 5836) (HR 9645)	Reported 3/4/58	Reported 7/22/57	Passed 2/28/58
<b>Postal Rate Increase</b> (HR 5836)	Reported 6/3/57	Passed 8/13/57	Reported 2/24/58
<b>Atomic Secrets Sharing</b> (S 3474) (HR 11426)	Hearings Completed	Hearings Completed	Passed 2/28/58
<b>Surplus Disposal</b> (S 3420)	Hearings Completed	Reported 3/8/58	Passed 3/20/58
<b>Emergency Housing</b> (S 3418)	Committee Bypassed	Passed 3/19/58	Reported 3/6/58
<b>Debt Ceiling Increase</b> (HR 9955)	Reported 1/17/58	Passed 1/23/58	Reported 2/20/58
<b>Classified Pay Raise</b> (S 734)	Reported 4/28/58	Reported 7/25/57	Passed 2/28/58
<b>Science Education Aid</b> (S 3163) (HR 10278)	Hearings Completed	Hearings Completed	
<b>Price Supports Freeze</b> (SJ Res 162)	Reported 3/18/58	Passed 3/20/58	Reported 3/7/58
<b>Welfare Fund Disclosure</b> (S 2888) (HR 10236)		Reported 4/21/58	Passed 4/28/58
<b>Labor Law Revision</b> (S 3097-9, 3618)		Hearings Underway	
<b>Local Public Works</b> (S 3497) (HR 11474)	Hearings Underway	Reported 3/31/58	Passed 4/16/58
<b>Unemployment Benefits</b> (HR 12065)	Reported 4/23/58	Passed 5/1/58	Hearings Completed
<b>Rivers, Harbors</b> (S 497)	Reported 8/13/57	Passed 3/11/58	Reported 3/25/57
<b>Small Business Administration</b> (HR 7963)	Reported 6/13/57	Passed 6/25/57	Passed 3/28/57
<b>Alaska Statehood</b> (S 49) (HR 7999)	Reported 6/25/57		Reported 8/30/57
<b>Hawaii Statehood</b> (S 50) (HR 49)	Hearings Completed	Reported 8/30/57	
<b>Highway Construction</b> (HR 9821)	Reported 3/6/58	Passed 3/13/58	Reported 3/22/58

**Appropriations** — The President March 28 signed the Treasury-Post Office appropriation (HR 11085). The House April 1 and the Senate April 21 passed the Agriculture appropriation (HR 11767); the House Feb. 18 and the Senate April 30 passed the Interior appropriation (HR 10746). The House passed the Independent Offices appropriation (HR 11574) March 27; the Labor-Health, Education and Welfare appropriation (HR 11645) March 27; the Executive Offices appropriation (HR 10589) April 1; the State-Justice-Judiciary appropriation (HR 12428) May 15.

## RECORD OF PRESENT MEMBERS ON RECIPROCAL TRADE

Congress is approaching another showdown on the 24-year-old Reciprocal Trade Program, extended on 10 previous occasions for periods of one to three years. As in the past, the heart of the controversy lies in the terms of the President's authority to modify American tariffs in return for concessions from other nations. Freer trade advocates oppose restrictions on the President's authority; protectionist groups seek to circumscribe that authority.

How have present Members of Congress stood on this issue in the past? To find out, Congressional Quarterly examined the record of roll-call votes in Senate and House from 1945 through 1955, a period covering seven extensions of the Trade Agreements Act. Six Senate and six House votes were selected for analysis, on the basis that each one called for a clear-cut choice between more or less restriction on the President's authority in tariff and trade matters.

In some cases, a "yea" vote was a vote for greater restriction; in others, for less restriction. Similarly with a "nay" vote. In order to eliminate confusion in this analysis, the actual "yea" and "nay" votes of Senators and Representatives, together with their announced stands for or against the various propositions, were converted to uniform symbols. An X was used to represent a vote or stand in behalf of greater restriction or against less restriction; a / was used to represent a vote or stand in behalf of less restriction or against greater restriction. These are the symbols (together with a question mark where the Member was eligible to vote but did not express a position) appearing on the charts on the following pages. (In each case, the actual "yea" and "nay" vote appears in the appropriate Congressional Quarterly Almanac.)

Most of the votes selected reflect the traditional party-line approach to the tariff issue (Democrats for freer trade, Republicans for greater protection), and may for this reason obscure the personal views of some Members who have bowed to the demands of party unity. The analysis is nevertheless useful in pointing up the consistency with which most of the senior Members of Congress have approached the tariff issue.

### House Votes

As a tariff matter, trade agreements legislation must originate in the House with the Ways and Means Committee. More often than not, the House has enacted the bill as reported by the Committee. Five of the six House votes selected came on motions to recommit the bill to the Ways and Means Committee with instructions to change it. The sixth vote involved a proposed amendment. The six roll calls are as follows:

- 1945: The Democratic-controlled Committee reported a three-year extension of the Trade Agreements Act, giving the President authority to cut duties as much as 50 percent below rates in effect on Jan. 1, 1945. Rep. Harold Knutson (R Minn.) moved to recommit the bill with instructions to report back a two-year extension of

the existing law, which confined tariff-reduction authority to 50 percent of 1934 rates. The motion was rejected 181-212 (D 13-204; R 167-7) and the House went on to pass the bill as reported. (1945 Almanac p. 308)

- 1948: With Republicans in control, the Committee reported a one-year extension with a new "peril points" provision, authorizing the U.S. Tariff Commission to set minimum rates necessary to protect domestic producers. This time Democrats, on the motion of Rep. Robert L. Doughton (D N.C.), sought to recommit the bill with instructions to report back a three-year extension of the existing law. The motion was rejected 168-211 (D 150-6; R 16-205) and the House passed the bill as reported. (1948 Almanac p. 222)

- 1949: With Democrats back in control, the Committee reported a simple three-year extension of the Trade Agreements Act retroactive to 1948, repealing the one-year extension along with its "peril points" provision. Rep. Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.) moved to recommit with instructions requiring the President to explain any agreement to cut duties below "peril points." The motion was rejected 151-241 (D 7-235; R 144-5), and the House passed the bill as reported. (1949 Almanac p. 424)

- 1951: The Democratic-controlled Committee reported a three-year extension without restrictions. On the floor, Simpson offered an amendment reinserting the 1948 "peril points" provision, and the amendment was agreed to. 225-168 (D 42-163; R 183-4). Several other restrictive amendments were agreed to on division and voice votes, before final passage. The Senate later cut the extension to two years. (1951 Almanac p. 260)

- 1953: With Republicans back in control, the Committee reported a one-year extension which included a provision expanding the bipartisan Tariff Commission from six to seven members. Rep. Frank E. Smith (D Miss.) moved to recommit with instructions to delete this provision. The motion was rejected. 185-215 (D 178-15; R 6-200) and the House passed the bill as reported. (1953 Almanac p. 252)

- 1955: The Democratic-controlled Committee reported a three-year extension with additional tariff-cutting authority of 5 percent per year. Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) moved to recommit with instructions to make Tariff Commission findings in "escape clause" cases binding on the President unless national security were involved. The motion was rejected 199-206 (D 80-140; R 119-66) and the House passed the bill. (1955 Almanac p. 138)

### Members' Positions

Of the 430 Members now sitting in the House (there are five vacancies), 252 have taken positions on three or more of the six roll calls. Of these 252, 162 have consistently supported or opposed restrictions on the President's tariff authority. With three exceptions -- Reps. O. C. Fisher (D Texas), recorded six times for

restriction; Byron G. Rogers (D Colo.), three times for restriction and James C. Fulton (R Pa.), six times against restriction -- all Democrats in this group have consistently opposed restriction, all Republicans favored it.

● Democrats (85) -- Boykin, Grant, Jones, Rains and Roberts (Ala.); Harris, Hays, Mills, Norrell and Trimble (Ark.); Miller, Sheppard, Doyle, Holifield and King (Calif.); Bennett (Fla.); Preston and Vinson (Ga.); Mack, Price, Dawson, Gordon, O'Brien, O'Hara and Yates (Ill.); Denton and Madden (Ind.); Chelf, Gregory and Spence (Ky.); Boggs, Brooks, Hebert, Morrison and Passman (La.); Garmatz (Md.); McCormack (Mass.); Lesinski and Rabaut (Mich.); Blatnik, Marshall, McCarthy and Wier (Minn.); Smith (Miss.); Bolling, Cannon, Jones, Karsten and Moulder (Mo.); Addonizio and Rodino (N.J.); Buckley, Celler, Delaney, Dollinger, Kelly, Keogh, Multer, Powell and Rooney (N.Y.); Bonner and Cooley (N.C.); Feighan and Kirwan (Ohio); Albert and Morris (Okla.); Eberharter and Rhodes (Pa.); McMillan (S.C.); Davis, Evins, Frazier and Murray (Tenn.); Beckworth, Mahon, Patman, Poage, Thomas, Thompson and Thornberry (Texas); Gary, Hardy, Harrison and Smith (Va.); and Zablocki (Wis.).

● Republicans (74) -- Allen and Scudder (Calif.); Chenoweth and Hill (Colo.); Patterson, Sadlak and Seely-Brown (Conn.); Budge (Idaho); Mason, McVey and Vursell (Ill.); Adair, Beamer, Bray and Harvey (Ind.); Gross, Jensen and Talle (Iowa); Rees, Scrivner and Smith (Kan.); Devereux (Md.); Bates, Nicholson, Rogers and Wigglesworth (Mass.); Bennett, Hoffman and Meader (Mich.); Andersen and O'Hara (Minn.); Curtis (Mo.); Auchincloss, Widnall and Wolverton (N.J.); Gwinn, Kearney, Miller, Reed, Riehlman, Taber, Taylor, Williams and Latham (N.Y.); Burdick (N.D.); Betts, Bow, Brown, Clevenger, Hess, Jenkins, McCulloch and McGregor (Ohio); Belcher (Okla.); Bush, Fenton, Gavin, James, Kearns, Mumma, Saylor, Simpson and Van Zandt (Pa.); Berry (S.D.); Baker and Reece (Tenn.); Dawson (Utah); Prouty (Vt.); Horan, Mack and Tollefson (Wash.); Byrnes, O'Konski and Van Pelt (Wis.).

The remaining 90 of the 252 Members who have taken positions on three or more of the six roll calls do not have consistent records. However, the majority (64 of the 90) have departed from their party lines only once, the chief occasion being the 1955 recommittal motion.

● Democrats voting once for restriction and two or more times against restriction (26) -- Andrews (Ala.); Gathings (Ark.); Engle (Calif.); Herlong (Fla.); Brown (Ga.); Fallon (Md.); Abernethy, Whitten and Winstead (Miss.); Carnahan (Mo.); Sieminski (N.J.); Barden and Durham (N.C.); Polk (Ohio); Jarman and Steed (Okla.); Flood, Walter, Barrett and Green (Pa.); Forand (R.I.); Riley (S.C.); Burleson, Rogers and Teague (Texas); Abbott (Va.).

● Republicans voting once against restriction and two or more times for restriction (38) -- Hillings and McDonough (Calif.); Morano (Conn.); Allen, Arends, Chipfield, Simpson, Springer, Church and Sheehan (Ill.); Brownson, Halleck, Harden and Wilson (Ind.); Cunningham, Hoeven and LeCompte (Iowa); Hale (Maine); Miller (Md.); Martin (Mass.); Ford (Mich.); Miller (Neb.); Canfield and Kean (N.J.); Keating, Kilburn, Ostertag, Radwan, St. George and Wharton (N.Y.); Ayres, Bolton and Vorys (Ohio); Norblad (Ore.); Dague and Scott (Pa.); Holmes (Wash.); Withrow (Wis.).

Only two Republican Members have broken the other way, standing only once for restriction and two or more times against restriction -- Reps. John W. Heselton

(Mass.) and Walter H. Judd (Minn.). By contrast, seven Democrats have backed restriction two or more times while opposing it only once -- Forrester (Ga.), Philbin (Mass.); Hays (Ohio), Kilday (Texas); Robeson (Va.); Bailey and Staggers (W.Va.).

The remaining 17 of the 252 Members who have taken positions on three or more roll calls have backed restriction at least twice and opposed it at least twice. Democrats in this group (13) -- Aspinall (Colo.), Sikes (Fla.); Davis (Ga.); Perkins (Ky.); Willis (La.); Donohue and Lane (Mass.); Colmer and Williams (Miss.); Morgan (Pa.); Fogarty (R.I.); Dorn and Rivers (S.C.). Republicans (4) include -- Jackson (Calif.); Merrow (N.H.); Coudert (N.Y.); Corbett (Pa.).

Of the remaining 178 Members, 73 have taken positions on two roll calls -- generally those of 1953 and 1955. Of these 42 have followed their party lines on both occasions, as follows:

● Democrats (18) -- Elliott (Ala.); Hagen, Moss and Shelley (Calif.); Matthews (Fla.); Kluczynski (Ill.); Watts (Ky.); Friedel (Md.); Machrowicz (Mich.); Christopher and Sullivan (Mo.); Anfuso and Holtzman (N.Y.); Fountain (N.C.); Brooks, Ikard and Rayburn (Texas), who as Speaker did not participate in four roll calls; Magnuson (Wash.).

● Republicans (24) -- Rhodes (Ariz.); Gubser, Utt, Wilson, Hiestand and Hosmer (Calif.); Cretella (Conn.); George (Kan.); McIntire (Maine); Hyde (Md.); Curtis (Mass.); Cederberg and Knox (Mich.); Osmer (N.J.); Becker, Bosch, Fino and Ray (N.Y.); Jonas (N.C.); Schenck and Scherer (Ohio); Carrigg (Pa.); Poff (Va.); Laird (Wis.).

Two West Virginia Democrats -- Robert C. Byrd and Elizabeth Kee -- have supported restriction on the two occasions on which they were eligible to vote.

The remaining 29 of the 73 Members recorded on two roll calls supported restriction once and opposed it once. With one exception (Walter S. Baring (D Nev.) whose record was written earlier), Democrats in this group supported both the 1953 and the 1955 recommittal motions, while the Republicans in the group opposed both motions.

● Democrats (15) -- Selden (Ala.); Landrum (Ga.); Pfost (Idaho); Thompson (La.); Boland (Mass.); Metcalf (Mont.); Baring (Nev.); O'Brien (N.Y.); Alexander and Shuford (N.C.); Edmondson (Okla.); Byrne (Pa.); Ashmore (S.C.); Dowdy (Texas); Tuck (Va.).

● Republicans (14) -- Mailliard, Younger (Calif.); Robison (Ky.); Bentley (Mich.); Harrison (Neb.); Frelinghuysen (N.J.); Derounian, Pillion, Wainwright, Dorn (N.Y.); Krueger (N.D.); Broyhill (Va.); Pelly, Westland (Wash.).

One-half (50) of the remaining 105 Members have taken a position only on the 1955 roll call. Of these 24 Democrats opposed restriction, 7 Republicans supported it.

● Democrats (24) -- Huddleston (Ala.); Udall (Ariz.); Sisk and Roosevelt (Calif.); Fascell and Rogers (Fla.); Boyle (Ill.); Natcher (Ky.); Lankford (Md.); O'Neill (Mass.); Diggs and Griffiths (Mich.); Knutson (Minn.); Hull (Mo.); Thompson (N.J.); Zelenko (N.Y.); Ashley and Vanik (Ohio); Green (Ore.); Clark (Pa.); Bass (Tenn.); Kilgore (Texas); Johnson and Reuss (Wis.).

● Republicans (7) -- Lipscomb (Calif.); Johansen (Mich.); Baumhart and Henderson (Ohio); Alger (Texas); Dixon (Utah); Thomson (Wyo.). (Two additional one-vote Republicans -- Stauffer (Pa.) and Neal (W.Va.) -- supported restriction on the 1953 vote.)

Also on the 1955 recommittal motion, 10 Democrats voting for the first time on reciprocal trade supported restriction, while nine Republicans opposed it.



• Democrats (10) -- Haley (Fla.); Blitch, Flynt and Pilcher (Ga.); Gray (Ill.); Macdonald (Mass.); Dies, Rutherford and Wright (Texas); Jennings (Va.)

• Republicans (9) -- Baldwin, Teague and Holt (Calif.); Cramer (Fla.); Schwengel (Iowa); Avery (Kan.); Weaver (Neb.); Bass (N.H.); Minshall (Ohio).

The 53 remaining Members of the House did not participate in any of the six roll calls.

### Senate Votes

Reciprocal trade legislation moves from the House to the Senate Finance Committee which, like the Ways and Means Committee, strongly influences the final shape of tariff measures. Five of the six Senate roll calls selected for this analysis involved attempts to amend the version reported by the Finance Committee; the sixth concerned a Committee amendment to the House-approved bill. All of the proposed amendments were rejected.

• 1945: Although Democrats controlled the Finance Committee, its members voted 10-9 to strike from the House bill extending the Trade Agreements Act for three years the provision authorizing the President to cut tariffs by an additional 50 percent. When put to the vote of the Senate, this Committee amendment was rejected, 33-47 (D 8-37; R 25-9). (1945 Almanac, p. 304)

• 1948: Under Republican control, the Committee modified somewhat the "peril points" provision added in the House. Sen. Alben W. Barkley (D Ky.) led the Democratic effort on the floor to retain existing law, offering amendments for three, two and one-year extensions. All were rejected, the latter by a vote of 43-46 (D 40-1; R 3-45). (1948 Almanac p. 219)

• 1949: Again under Democratic control, the Committee reported the House-passed three-year extension bill without change. Sen. Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.) offered an amendment to extend the 1948 law, with its "peril points" provision, for two years. It was rejected, 38-43 (D 3-43; R 35-0). (1949 Almanac p. 430)

• 1951: The Democratic-controlled Committee reported the House-passed bill with additional restrictions, including a reduction of the extension from three to two years, and a mandatory "escape clause" provision. Sen. George W. Malone (R Nev.) offered a substitute stripping the President of all authority to negotiate trade agreements and turning over to a Foreign Trade Authority power to adjust tariffs. The amendment was rejected, 15-65 (D 1-41; R 14-24). (1951 Almanac p. 259)

• 1954: Under Republican control, the Committee reported without amendment the House-approved one-year extension measure. Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.) offered a substitute involving a three-year extension and the elimination of certain restrictions, as recommended by the Randall Commission and first proposed by President Eisenhower. Gore's amendment was rejected, 32-45 (D 32-6; R 0-39). (1954 Almanac p. 296)

• 1955: Again under Democratic control, the Committee reported the House-approved three-year extension after adding new restrictions, including provisions requiring the Tariff Commission to make public immediately its recommendations to the President in "escape clause" cases, empowering use of the "escape clause" where imports "contributed materially" to a threat of serious injury to a domestic producer, and permitting one segment of an industry to seek protection against injury from imports. Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) proposed elimination of these three provisions. His amendment was rejected, 21-67 (D 21-21; R 0-46). (1955 Almanac p. 123)

### Senators' Positions

The records of 28 of the Senate's 96 Members include positions taken on one or more of the six House roll calls, while serving as Representatives. Where this is the case, the roll call is identified on the chart.

A total of 71 Senators have taken positions on three or more occasions (either in House or Senate). Of these 39 have maintained a consistent position -- 17 Democrats against restriction, 21 Republicans for restriction. (One Republican -- Sen. Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.) -- opposed restriction on all four votes for which he was eligible, as a Representative).

• Democrats (17) -- Hill and Sparkman (Ala.); Hayden (Ariz.); Fulbright (Ark.); Smathers (Fla.); Douglas (Ill.); Humphrey (Minn.); Eastland (Miss.); Mansfield (Mont.); Anderson and Chavez (N.M.); Monroney (Okla.); Johnston (S.C.); Gore and Kefauver (Tenn.); Johnson (Texas); Jackson (Wash.).

• Republicans (21) -- Dworshak (Idaho); Dirksen (Ill.); Capehart and Jenner (Ind.); Martin (Iowa); Carlson and Schoepel (Kan.); Beall (Md.); Potter (Mich.); Curtis (Neb.); Malone (Nev.); Cotton (N.H.); Langer and Young (N.D.); Bricker (Ohio); Case and Mundt (S.D.); Bennett and Watkins (Utah); Wiley (Wis.); Barrett (Wyo.).

Of the remaining 32 Senators whose records include three or more trade votes, 21 have deviated from their party position only once.

• Democrats supporting restriction once while opposing it two or more times (10) -- McClellan (Ark.); Holland (Fla.); Ellender and Long (La.); Stennis (Miss.); Murray (Mont.); Kerr (Okla.); Byrd and Robertson (Va.); Magnuson (Wash.).

• Republicans opposing restriction once while supporting it two or more times (11) -- Knowland (Calif.); Williams (Del.); Hickenlooper (Iowa); Morton (Ky.); Smith (Maine); Butler (Md.); Thye (Minn.); Bridges (N.H.); Ives (N.Y.); Martin (Pa.); Flanders (Vt.).

Of the remaining 11 Senators whose records include three or more trade votes, 10 have backed restriction at least twice and opposed it at least twice.

• Democrats (6) -- Frear (Del.); Russell (Ga.); Kennedy (Mass.); Morse (Ore.); Green (R.I.); O'Mahoney (Wyo.).

• Republicans (4) -- Saltonstall (Mass.); Case and Smith (N.J.); Aiken (Vt.). Saltonstall, Smith and Aiken opposed the 1945 Committee amendment as well as the 1951 Malone substitute. The remaining three-vote member -- John O. Pastore (D R.I.) -- opposed restriction once, supported it twice.

A dozen Senators have taken positions on two roll calls. Of the four Democrats, two -- Carroll (Colo.) and Hennings (Mo.) -- opposed restriction both times; one -- Ervin (N.C.) -- supported restriction both times; and the fourth -- Symington (Mo.) -- opposed it once, supported it once. Of the eight Republicans, seven supported restriction both times -- Goldwater (Ariz.); Kuchel (Calif.); Bush and Purtell (Conn.); Paine (Maine); Hruska (Neb.); Revercomb (W.Va.). One Republican -- Cooper (Ky.) -- once opposed restriction, one supported it.

Five Senators have been recorded only once; Allott (R Colo.), Bible (D Nev.), Neuberger (D Ore.) and Thurmond (D S.C.) in support of restriction, and McNamara (D Mich.) in opposition. Eight Senators are unrecorded: Democrats Talmadge (Ga.); Church (Idaho); Jordan (N.C.); Lausche (Ohio); Clark (Pa.); Yarborough (Texas); and Proxmire (Wis.), and Republican Hoblitzell (W.Va.).

# How Representatives Stood on Key Reciprocal Trade Votes

**1945:** Knutson (R Minn.) motion to recommit Trade Agreements extension bill with instructions to report a two-year extension of existing law. Rejected 181-212 (D 13-204; R 167-7). A "yea" vote or stand appears in the chart as X; a "nay" vote or stand as ✓.

**1948:** Doughton (D N.C.) motion to recommit Trade Agreements extension bill with instructions to report a three-year extension of existing law. Rejected 168-211 (D 150-6; R 16-205). A "yea" vote or stand appears in the chart as ✓; a "nay" vote or stand as X.

**1949:** Simpson (R Pa.) motion to recommit Trade Agreements extension bill with instructions to insert provision concerning "peril points." Rejected 151-241 (D 7-235; R 144-5). A "yea" vote or stand appears in the chart as X; a "nay" vote or stand as ✓.

**1951:** Simpson (R Pa.) amendment to Trade Agreements extension bill directing Tariff Commission to determine minimum "peril point" tariff rates. Agreed to 225-168 (D 42-163; R 183-4). A "yea" vote or stand appears in the chart as X; a "nay" vote or stand as ✓.

**1953:** Smith (D Miss.) motion to recommit Trade Agreements extension bill with instructions to strike out clause increasing membership of Tariff Commission. Rejected 185-215 (D 178-15; R 6-200). A "yea" vote or stand appears in the chart as ✓; a "nay" vote or stand as X.

**1955:** Reed (R N.Y.) motion to recommit Trade Agreements extension bill with instructions to require President's compliance with Tariff Commission findings. Rejected 199-206 (D 80-140; R 119-66). A "yea" vote or stand appears in the chart as X; a "nay" vote or stand as ✓.

Sp. Speaker

## - KEY -

✓ Vote or stand against increased restriction or for less restriction on President's authority in tariff matters.

X Vote or stand for increased restriction or against less restriction on President's authority in tariff matters.

? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce.

TOTAL							DEMOCRATIC							REPUBLICAN						
Year	1945	1948	1949	1951	1953	1955	Year	1945	1948	1949	1951	1953	1955	Year	1945	1948	1949	1951	1953	1955
Yea	181	168	151	225	185	199	Yea	13	150	7	42	178	80	Yea	167	16	144	183	6	119
Nay	212	211	241	168	215	206	Nay	204	6	235	163	15	140	Nay	7	205	5	4	200	66

1945 1948 1949 1951 1953 1955					1945 1948 1949 1951 1953 1955					1945 1948 1949 1951 1953 1955					1945 1948 1949 1951 1953 1955					
<b>ALABAMA</b>					<b>Los Angeles County</b>					<b>IDAHO</b>					<b>IOWA</b>					
3 Andrews	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	23 Doyle	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	4 Adair			X	X	X
1 Boykin	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	19 Holifield	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5 Beamer			X	X	X
7 Elliott			?	?	✓	17 King	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	7 Bray			X	X	X
2 Grant	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	26 Roosevelt									11 Brownson			X	X	✓
9 Huddleston					✓	21 Hiestand				X	X				2 Halleck		X	X	X	✓
8 Jones	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	25 Hillings			X	X	✓				6 Harden			X	X	✓
5 Rains	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	22 Holt					✓				10 Harvey		X	X	X	X
4 Roberts					✓	18 Hosmer				X	X				3 Nimtz					
6 Selden					X	16 Jackson		✓	X	X	X	✓			9 Wilson		?	X	X	X
<b>ARIZONA</b>						24 Lipscomb					X				<b>KANSAS</b>					
2 Udall				✓		15 McDonough		X	✓	X	X	X	✓		6 Coad			X	X	X
1 Rhodes				X	X	20 Smith									5 Cunningham			X	X	X
<b>ARKANSAS</b>						<b>COLORADO</b>									3 Gross			X	X	X
1 Gathings	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	4 Aspinall		✓	X	✓	X				8 Hoeven			X	X	X
4 Harris	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1 Rogers			X	X	X				7 Jensen			X	X	X
5 Hays	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	3 Chenoweth		X	X	X	X	X			4 LeCompte			X	X	X
2 Mills	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2 Hill		X	X	X	X	X	✓		1 Schwengel			X	X	X
6 Norrell	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	<b>CONNECTICUT</b>									2 Talle			X	X	X
3 Trimble	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	3 Cretella				X	X				<b>KENTUCKY</b>					
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>						1 May									5 Breeding					✓
2 Engle	✓	?	✓	✓	X	4 Morano			X	X	✓				1 Avery				X	?
14 Hagen				✓	✓	5 Patterson		X	X	X	X				3 George				X	X
11 McFall				✓	✓	AL Sadlak		X	X	X	X				4 Rees			X	X	X
8 Miller	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	2 Seely-Brown		X	X	X	X				2 Scrivner			X	X	X
3 Moss				✓	✓	<b>DELAWARE</b>									6 Smith			X	X	X
29 Sound				✓	✓	AL Haskell									<b>LOUISIANA</b>					
5 Shelley				?	✓	<b>FLORIDA</b>									2 Boggs			✓	✓	✓
27 Sheppard	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	2 Bennett		✓	✓	✓	✓				4 Brooks			✓	✓	✓
12 Sisk				✓	✓	4 Fascell						X			1 Hebert		?	✓	✓	✓
7 Allen		X	X	X	X	7 Haley									8 Vacancy					
6 Baldwin				X	X	5 Herlong		✓	X	✓	✓									
10 Gubser				X	X	8 Matthews					✓									
4 Mailliard				X	✓	6 Rogers														
1 Scudder		X	X	X	X	3 Sikes		X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓							
13 Teague				✓	✓	1 Cramer						✓								
28 Utt				X	X	<b>GEORGIA</b>														
30 Wilson				X	X	8 Blitch						X								
9 Younger				X	✓	10 Brown		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
						5 Davis		✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓							

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

	1945	1948	1949	1951	1953	1955		1945	1948	1949	1951	1953	1955		1945	1948	1949	1951	1953	1955		1945	1948	1949	1951	1953	1955	
6 Morrison	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	<b>NEBRASKA</b>	5 Scott					✓	X	6 McMillan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		1945	1948	1949	1951	1953	1955
5 Passman	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	2 Cunningham	12 Shuford							2 Riley	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓		1945	1948	1949	1951	1953	1955
7 Thompson					✓	X	3 Harrison	11 Whitener							1 Rivers	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓		1945	1948	1949	1951	1953	1955
3 Willis			✓	✓	✓	X	4 Miller	10 Jonas							<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>													
<b>MAINE</b>							1 Weaver	<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>							1 McGovern													
6 Coffin							<b>NEVADA</b>	AL Burdick						X	2 Berry													
1 Hale	X	X	X	X	✓	X	AL Baring	AL Krueger						X	<b>TENNESSEE</b>													
3 McIntire						X	<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>	<b>OHIO</b>							6 Bass													
<b>MARYLAND</b>							2 Bass	9 Ashley						✓	8 Everett													
4 Fallon	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	1 Merrow	20 Feighan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	9 Davis	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
7 Friedel					✓	✓	<b>NEW JERSEY</b>	18 Hays	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	4 Ewins	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
3 Garmatz					✓	✓	11 Addonizio	19 Kirwan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	3 Frazier	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
5 Lankford						✓	14 Dellay	6 Polk	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5 Loser	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
2 Devereux					X	X	10 Rodino	21 Vanik							7 Murray	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
6 Hyde						X	13 Sieminski	14 Ayres					X	✓	2 Baker	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
1 Miller	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	4 Thompson	13 Baumbart						X	1 Reece	X												
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>							3 Auchincloss	8 Betts						X	<b>TEXAS</b>													
2 Boland						✓	8 Canfield	22 Bolton	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	3 Beckworth	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
4 Donohue			✓	X	X	✓	6 Dwyer	16 Bow						X	2 Brooks													
7 Lane	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	5 Frelinghuysen	7 Brown	?	X	X	X	X	✓	17 Burleson	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓							
8 Macdonald						X	2 Glenn	5 Clevenger	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	<b>AL DIES</b>													
12 McCormack	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	12 Kean	11 Dennison						X	7 Dowdy													
11 O'Neill						✓	9 Osmers	15 Henderson	X	X	X	X	X	✓	21 Fisher	X	X	X	X	X	X							
3 Philbin	X	X	X	X	X	✓	2 Widnall	2 Hess							13 Ikard													
6 Bates	X	X	X	X	X	✓	1 Wolverton	10 Jenkins	X	X	X	X	X	✓	20 Kilday	X	?	X	?	✓	✓							
10 Curtis						X	<b>NEW MEXICO</b>	4 McCulloch	X	X	X	X	X	✓	15 Kilgore													
1 Heselton	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	<b>AL VACANCY</b>	17 McGregor	X	X	X	X	X	✓	19 Mahon	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
14 Martin	X	sp	X	X	sp	✓	<b>AL MONTAÑA</b>	23 Minsball						✓	1 Patman	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
9 Nicholson						X	<b>NEW YORK</b>	3 Schenck						X	11 Poage	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
5 Rogers	X	X	X	X	X	X	30 O'Brien	1 Scherer						X	4 Rayburn	sp	✓	sp	sp	sp	sp							
13 Wigglesworth	X	X	X	X	X	X	3 Becker	12 Vorys	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	18 Rogers													
<b>MICHIGAN</b>							37 Robison	<b>OKLAHOMA</b>						✓	16 Rutherford													
12 Bennett	X	X	X	X	X	✓	2 Derounian	3 Albert	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	6 Teague	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓							
8 Bentley						X	26 Dooley	2 Edmondson						✓	8 Thomas	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
18 Broomfield							27 Guinn	5 Jarman	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	9 Thompson	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
10 Cederberg						X	32 Kearney	6 Morris	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10 Thornberry	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
6 Chamberlain						X	38 Keating	4 Steed	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	12 Wright													
5 Ford			X	X	X	✓	33 Kilburn	1 Belcher						X	14 Young													
9 Griffin							40 Miller	<b>OREGON</b>						✓	5 Alger													
4 Hoffman	X	X	X	X	X	X	39 Ostertag	3 Green							<b>UTAH</b>													
3 Jobansen						X	42 Pillion	4 Porter							2 Dawson													
11 Knox						X	41 Radwan	2 Ullman							1 Dixon	X												
7 McIntosh							43 Reed	1 Norblad	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	<b>VERMONT</b>													
2 Meader						X	35 Riehlman	<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>						✓	<b>AL Prouty</b>													
<b>Detroit-Wayne County</b>							28 St. George	25 Clark	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	<b>VIRGINIA</b>													
13 Diggs						✓	36 Taber	28 Eberharter	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	4 Abbit	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓							
15 Dingell							31 Taylor	11 Flood	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	3 Gary	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
17 Griffiths							1 Wainwright	30 Holland							2 Hardy	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
16 Lesinski						✓	29 Wharton	21 Dent	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	7 Harrison	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
1 Machrowicz						✓	34 Williams	26 Morgan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	9 Jennings	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
14 Rabaut	✓					✓	<b>New York City</b>	14 Rhodes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1 Robeson													
<b>MINNESOTA</b>							8 Anfusio	15 Walter	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	8 Smith	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓							
8 Blatnik	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	24 Buckley	17 Bush						X	5 Tuck													
9 Knutson						✓	11 Celler	10 Carrigg	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	10 Broyhill													
6 Marshall						✓	7 Delaney	29 Corbett							6 Poff													
4 McCarthy						✓	23 Dallinger	8 Curtin	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	<b>WASHINGTON</b>													
3 Wier						✓	19 Farstein	9 Dague	X	X	X	X	X	✓	<b>AL Magnuson</b>													
7 Andersen	X	X	X	X	X	X	22 Healey	12 Fenton	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	4 Holmes	X	X	X	X	X	✓							
1 Quie	✓	✓	✓	?	X	✓	6 Holtzman	27 Fulton	X	X	X	X	X	✓	5 Horan	X	X	X	X	X	✓							
5 Judd	X	X	X	X	X	✓	10 Kelly	23 Gavin							3 Mack	X	X	X	X	X	✓							
2 O'Hara	X	X	X	X	X	✓	9 Keogh	7 James	X	X	X	X	X	✓	1 Pelly													
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>							13 Multer	24 Kearns							6 Tollefson	X	X	X	X	X	✓							
1 Abernethy	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	16 Powell	13 Lafore							2 Westland													
6 Colmer	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	14 Rooney	16 Mumma							<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>													
3 Smith	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	18 Santangelo	22 Saylor	X	X	X	X	X	✓	3 Bailey	✓	X	X	X	X	✓							
2 Whitten	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	20 Teller	18 Simpson							6 Byrd													
4 Williams	✓	✓	?	X	X	✓	21 Zelenko	19 Stauffer	X	X	X	X	X	✓	5 Kee													
5 Winstead	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	5 Bosch	20 Van Zandt							2 Stroggers	✓	X	X	X	X	✓							
<b>MISSOURI</b>							17 Coudert	<b>Philadelphia</b>						✓	1 Moore													
5 Bolling	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	12 Dorn	1 Barrett	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	4 Neal													
7 Brown						✓	25 Fino	3 Byrne							<b>WISCONSIN</b>													
9 Cannon	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	4 Latham	4 Vacancy							9 Johnson													
8 Carnahan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	15 Ray	2 Granahan							5 Reuss													
4 Christopher	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>	5 Green							4 Zablocki													
6 Hull						✓	9 Alexander	6 Scott							8 Byrnes	X	X	X	X	X	✓							
10 Jones						✓	3 Barden	<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>							7 Laird													
1 Karsten	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1 Bonner	2 Fogarty	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	10 O'Konski	X	X	X	X	X	✓							
11 Maulder						✓	4 Cooley	1																				

## How Senators Stood on Key Reciprocal Trade Votes

**1945:** Committee amendment to Trade Agreements extension bill eliminating President's authority to cut tariffs by an additional 50 percent. Rejected 33-47 (D 8-37; R 25-9). A "yea" vote or stand appears in the chart as X; a "nay" vote or stand as √.

**1948:** Barkley (D Ky.) amendment to Trade Agreements extension bill proposing one-year extension of existing law. Rejected 43-46 (D 40-1; R 3-45). A "yea" vote or stand appears in the chart as √; a "nay" vote or stand as X.

**1949:** Millikin (R Colo.) amendment to Trade Agreements extension bill proposing two-year extension of 1948 law containing "peril points" provision. Rejected 38-43 (D 3-43; R 35-0). A "yea" vote or stand appears in the chart as X; a "nay" vote or stand as √.

**1951:** Malone (R Nev.) substitute creating Foreign Trade Authority and stripping President of power to modify tariffs. Rejected 15-65 (D 1-41; R 14-24). A "yea" vote or stand appears in the chart as X; a "nay" vote or stand as √.

**1954:** Gore (D Tenn.) substitute extending Trade Agreements Act for three-years, and giving President additional authority to cut tariffs. Rejected 32-45 (D 32-6; R 0-39). A "yea" vote or stand appears in the chart as √; a "nay" vote or stand as X.

**1955:** Douglas (D Ill.) amendment to strike restrictive provisions added to Trade Agreements extension bill by Senate Finance Committee. Rejected 21-67 (D 21-21; R 0-46). A "yea" vote or stand appears in the chart as √; a "nay" vote or stand as X.

### - KEY -

√ Vote or stand against increased restriction or for less restriction on President's authority in tariff matters.

X Vote or stand for increased restriction or against less restriction on President's authority in tariff matters.

? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce.

a. House 1945 roll call (See House chart)

b. House 1948 roll call

c. House 1949 roll call

d. House 1951 roll call

e. House 1953 roll call

TOTAL							DEMOCRATIC							REPUBLICAN						
Year	1945	1948	1949	1951	1954	1955	Year	1945	1948	1949	1951	1954	1955	Year	1945	1948	1949	1951	1954	1955
Yea	33	43	38	15	32	21	Yea	8	40	3	1	32	21	Yea	25	3	35	14	10	0
Nay	47	46	43	65	45	67	Nay	37	1	43	41	6	21	Nay	9	45	0	24	39	46

	1945	1948	1949	1951	1954	1955		1945	1948	1949	1951	1954	1955		1945	1948	1949	1951	1954	1955		1945	1948	1949	1951	1954	1955
<b>ALABAMA</b>							<b>IOWA</b>							<b>NEBRASKA</b>							<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>						
Hill	√	√	√	√	√	√	Hickenlooper	X	X	X	√	X	X	Curtis	X <sub>a</sub>	X <sub>b</sub>	X <sub>c</sub>	X <sub>d</sub>	X <sub>e</sub>	X	Green	√	√	√	√	X	X
Sparkman	√ <sub>a</sub>	√	√	√	√	√	Martin	X <sub>a</sub>	X <sub>b</sub>	X <sub>c</sub>	X <sub>d</sub>	X <sub>e</sub>	X	Hruska						X <sub>e</sub>	Pastore				√	X	X
<b>ARIZONA</b>							<b>KANSAS</b>							<b>NEVADA</b>							<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>						
Hayden	√	√	√	√	√	√	Carlson	X <sub>a</sub>			X	X	X	Bible						X	Johnston	√	√	√	√	√	√
Goldwater					X	X	Schoeppel			X	X	X	X	Malone		X	X	X	X	X	Thurmond						X
<b>ARKANSAS</b>							<b>KENTUCKY</b>							<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>							<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>						
Fulbright	√	√	√	√	√	√	Cooper	√			X			Bridges	X	X	X	√	X	X	Case	X <sub>a</sub>	X <sub>b</sub>	X <sub>c</sub>	X	X	X
McClellan	√	√	√	√	?	X	Morton	√ <sub>b</sub>	X <sub>c</sub>	X <sub>d</sub>				Cotton		X <sub>b</sub>	X <sub>c</sub>	X <sub>d</sub>	X <sub>e</sub>	X	Mundt	X <sub>a</sub>	?	X	X	X	X
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>							<b>LOUISIANA</b>							<b>NEW JERSEY</b>							<b>TENNESSEE</b>						
Knowland		X	X	√	X	X	Ellender	√	√	√	√	√	X	Case	X <sub>a</sub>	X <sub>b</sub>	√ <sub>c</sub>	√ <sub>d</sub>	√ <sub>e</sub>	X	Gore	√ <sub>b</sub>	√ <sub>b</sub>	√ <sub>c</sub>	√ <sub>d</sub>	√	√
Kuchel					X	X	Long			√	X	√	√	Smith	√	X	X	√	X	X	Kefauver	√ <sub>a</sub>	√ <sub>b</sub>	√	√	√	√
<b>COLORADO</b>							<b>MAINE</b>							<b>NEW MEXICO</b>							<b>TEXAS</b>						
Carroll		√ <sub>b</sub>	√ <sub>c</sub>				Payne				X	X	X	Anderson	√ <sub>a</sub>	√	√	√	√	√	Yarborough						
Allott					X		Smith	X <sub>a</sub>	X <sub>b</sub>	X	√	X	X	Chavez	√	√	√	√	√	?	Johnson	?	√ <sub>b</sub>	√	√	√	√
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>							<b>MARYLAND</b>							<b>NEW YORK</b>							<b>UTAH</b>						
Busb				X	X		Beall	X <sub>a</sub>	X <sub>b</sub>	X <sub>c</sub>	X <sub>d</sub>	X	X	Ives		X	X	√	X	X	Bennett				X	X	X
Purtell				X	X		Butler				√	X	X	Javits		√ <sub>b</sub>	√ <sub>c</sub>	√ <sub>d</sub>	√ <sub>e</sub>		Watkins		X	X	?	X	X
<b>DELAWARE</b>							<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>							<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>							<b>VERMONT</b>						
Frear			√	√	X	X	Kennedy	√ <sub>b</sub>	X <sub>c</sub>	?	√ <sub>d</sub>	√	X	Ervin						X	Aiken	√	X	X	√	X	X
Williams		X	X	√	X	?	Saltonstall	√	X	X	√	X	X	Jordan						X	Flanders		X	X	√	X	X
<b>FLORIDA</b>							<b>MICHIGAN</b>							<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>							<b>VIRGINIA</b>						
Holland		√	√	√	√	√	McNamara		X <sub>b</sub>	X <sub>c</sub>	X <sub>d</sub>	X	X	Langer	X	X	X	X	X	X	Byrd	√	√	√	√	√	√
Smathers		√ <sub>b</sub>	√ <sub>c</sub>	√	√	√	Potter							Young	X	X	X	X	X	X	Robertson	√ <sub>a</sub>	√	√	√	√	√
<b>GEORGIA</b>							<b>MINNESOTA</b>							<b>OHIO</b>							<b>WASHINGTON</b>						
Russell	√	√	√	√	X	X	Humphrey			√	√	√	√	Lausche						X	Jackson	√ <sub>a</sub>	√ <sub>b</sub>	√ <sub>c</sub>	√ <sub>d</sub>	√	√
Talmadge							Thye	X	X	√	X	X	X	Bricker		X	X	X	X	X	Magnuson	√	√	√	√	√	√
<b>IDAHO</b>							<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>							<b>OKLAHOMA</b>							<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>						
Church							Eastland	√	√	√	√	√	√	Kerr				√	√	?	Hoblitzell						
Dworsbak	X <sub>a</sub>	X		X	X	X	Stennis	√	√	√	√	√	√	Monroney	√ <sub>a</sub>	√ <sub>b</sub>	√ <sub>c</sub>	√	√	√	Revercomb	X	X				
<b>ILLINOIS</b>							<b>MISSOURI</b>							<b>OREGON</b>							<b>WISCONSIN</b>						
Douglas		√	√	√	√	√	Hennings				√	?	?	Morse	√	X	?	√	√	X	Proxmire						
Dirksen	X <sub>a</sub>	X <sub>b</sub>		X	X	X	Symington					√	X	<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>							Wiley	X	X	X	?	?	X
<b>INDIANA</b>							<b>MONTANA</b>							Clark							<b>WYOMING</b>						
Capehart		X	X	X	X	X	Mansfield	√ <sub>a</sub>	√ <sub>b</sub>	√ <sub>c</sub>	√ <sub>d</sub>	√	?	Martin							O'Mahoney	X	√	X	√	√	√
Jenner		X	X	X	X	X	Murray	X	√	√	√	√	?			X	X	√	X	X	Barrett	X <sub>a</sub>	X <sub>b</sub>	X <sub>c</sub>			

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics



## LABOR LEGISLATION

COMMITTEE -- Senator Labor and Public Welfare, Labor Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On proposals to curb labor corruption. (Weekly Report p. 592)

TESTIMONY -- May 7 -- Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) said his bill (S 3692) would guarantee to the states and territories the right to regulate or prohibit strikes in public utilities. Holland said a "strained" Supreme Court decision in the 1951 Wisconsin case had left states and localities unprotected against public utility work stoppages dangerous to health and safety.

May 9 -- Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) supported his own bills (S 3045, 3046, 3047, 3048) to require secret ballots in union strike votes and elections and 20 days of negotiation and a 20-day "explanatory period" before a strike vote could be taken; bar convicted felons from serving as union officers; prevent organizational picketing without written approval of one third of the employees and end the tax exemption of unions participating in political campaigns.

Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) said the "no man's land" situation, in which neither a state nor the National Labor Relations Board has jurisdiction over a labor dispute, should be ended.

Cecil F. Read, former president of Local 47, American Federation of Musicians (AFL-CIO), said legislation to guarantee union democracy was needed. He said he was expelled from the union in 1956 for opposing President James C. Petrillo.

May 12 -- The American Farm Bureau Federation and the Illinois Manufacturers Assn. said "compulsory unionism" should be outlawed and unions made subject to antitrust laws. The manufacturers' group also asked for an end to union political activities and use of the injunction against organizational and recognition picketing. The farm group favored injunctions against organizational and recognition picketing and legislation to rectify "no man's land" situations. Harry L. Browne, American Retail Federation, said secondary boycotts, "no man's land" situations and organizational picketing should be banned.

May 13 -- NLRB Chairman Boyd Leedom said "no man's land" cases were the "biggest problem" in labor-management relations, but the board simply didn't have the money and manpower to handle all labor disputes.

Frank J. Rooney, Associated General Contractors of America, favored bans on the union shop, secondary boycotts and recognition and organizational picketing; loss of tax exemption for unions participating in politics, closing of the "no man's land" gap and retention of the non-Communist affidavit for union officers.

May 14 -- Frank G. Kelly, Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., said union racketeering and other abuses were "symptoms of unrestrained monopolistic (union) power nurtured by the Federal Government." Kelly proposed making unions subject to antitrust laws, barring the union shop, prohibiting secondary boycotts, requiring secret strike votes and strengthening the powers of the states in labor disputes.

## DEFENSE REORGANIZATION

COMMITTEE -- House Armed Services.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On the Administration's defense reorganization bill (HR 11958). (Weekly Report p. 594).

TESTIMONY -- May 8 -- Defense Department General Counsel Robert Dechert, who drafted the reorganization plan, said the increased threat of a missile war with Russia created the need to give the President more power to order into operation the straight-line command from the Secretary of Defense to unified command field forces. He said the current limitation of 210 members prevented the Joint Staff from becoming an operational staff capable of directing fighting forces. The Administration proposal would raise or remove the current statutory limit on the size of the staff. Dechert said that "pieces of language" throughout the current law, while not intended to cut down the Defense Secretary's military authority, "have been used to threaten the actual withdrawal from unified commands of parts of those commands." He said no provision in the proposed new law could lead to abolition of any service or to a large part of a service.

May 9 -- Murray Snyder, Assistant Secretary of Defense for public affairs, said planned centralization of Pentagon information services would expedite the flow of news from the military, screen public announcements for security and timeliness. It also would reduce competition among the services, he said.

May 12 -- Assistant Secretary of Defense Mansfield D. Sprague said it would be unwise to give the Secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force seats on the policy-making National Security Council. He said the Defense Department should speak with "one voice" -- that of the Secretary of Defense. The separate services, he said, could be heard within the Defense Department before its position was adopted.

Chairman Carl Vinson (D Ga.) May 12 announced that hearings were ended. In reply to Republican Committee members' requests for more testimony on the bill, he said he thought the Committee had "sufficient information to make an intelligent decision." If the hearings were extended, he said, "the press and country would say the Committee is engaged in dilatory tactics."

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- May 7 -- White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said President Eisenhower was sending letters to a number of "good friends in the business field" requesting support of the plan. (Weekly Report p. 621)

May 13 -- House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R Mass.), after a meeting of Republican Congressional leaders with President Eisenhower, said the President would get "pretty much what he wants out of the Committee." Martin said he also believed that the House as a whole would support the substance of the Administration program. Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) said the President was as determined as ever to oppose retreats or compromises on the Administration program.

## POSTAL RATE, PAY INCREASES

Senate-House conferees May 14 agreed on a compromise version of an amended bill (HR 5836) increasing postal rates by \$530 million annually and postal pay by \$257 million a year. (Weekly Report p. 502)

The compromise bill would provide the following postal rate increases: first-class, from 3 to 4 cents; air mail, from 6 to 7 cents; post cards, from 2 to 3 cents. Second-class rates on newspapers and magazines would be increased by 60 percent on the advertising portion, by 30 percent on the reading portion, and would take effect in three 20 percent and three 10 percent annual jumps, respectively, with the first on Jan. 1, 1959. No increases were voted on second-class mail sent out by non-profit groups. Third-class mail rates, largely for advertising matter, would be increased 66-2/3 percent over a two-year period. The bulk piece rate would go from 1 1/4 to 2 cents on Jan. 1, 1959, and from 2 to 2 1/2 cents on July 1, 1960. Book rates would go from 8 to 9 cents on the first pound and from 4 to 5 cents on each additional pound.

The bill would raise postal pay an average of 10 percent for the bulk of employees in the first six grades; 9 percent for those in Grade 7, and 7.5 percent for higher level employees, all retroactive to Jan. 1, 1958.

The pay provision would give each employee a 7.5 percent boost, and add as cost-of-living bonuses 2.5 percent for those in the lower six grades and 1.5 percent for those in Grade 7. The extra amounts would run for three years.

## AGENCY PROBE

COMMITTEE -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Special Legislative Oversight Subcommittee.

RESUMED HEARINGS -- On whether Government regulatory agencies have followed the intent of Congress. (Weekly Report p. 503)

TESTIMONY -- May 13 -- Chairman Oren Harris (D Ark.) said the Subcommittee wanted to know whether "the action or inaction" of the Federal Communications Commission tended to "erect an iron curtain around independent invention, research and development" in the radio and television industry. When asked if FCC specification of equipment for licensed television stations tended to throw business to a few equipment makers, Chairman John C. Doerfer of the FCC said "the antitrust division of the Department of Justice was the appropriate agency to enforce...antitrust laws."

May 14 -- Doerfer said the FCC, in specifying what equipment must be used by television stations, "did not inadvertently and certainly not with intent play into the hands of any one manufacturer. He said he did not know whether FCC standards for color television could be met only by using equipment manufactured by the Radio Corp. of America.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- March 13 -- The U.S. Court of Appeals issued an order declaring it had authority to set aside the FCC's award of Channel 10, Miami, to Public Service Inc.

May 14 -- The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee approved a clean bill to give the President authority to remove from regulatory agencies persons guilty of malfeasance or neglect of duty.

May 15 -- The Senate by voice votes confirmed the nominations of Robert T. Bartley of Texas and John S. Cross of Arkansas to the FCC. (Weekly Report p. 390)

## LABOR INVESTIGATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field.  
RECESSED HEARINGS -- On alleged violence and corruption in the Teamsters Union in the Philadelphia area and allegations of "shakedowns" involving union officials. (Weekly Report p. 592)

TESTIMONY -- May 9 -- Committee Investigator George Kopecky said 21 union officers or their relatives in 1955 bought \$90,400 worth of stock in Food Fair Stores of Philadelphia for \$42,100. Participating in the largest transactions, Kopecky said, were Max and Louis Block, officials of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen Union; Jack Shore, brother-in-law of Benjamin Lapensohn and Paul Lafayette, vice president of the Retail Clerks Union. Kopecky said Lapensohn reimbursed Shore for \$22,000 worth of stocks and bonds Shore bought for \$12,000 and then took the securities for himself and Raymond Cohen, secretary-treasurer of Teamsters Local 107.

Louis Stein, Food Fair president, said the 1955 transactions were intended "to avoid ill will," and there was no effort to conceal them. Stein said he had sold Lapensohn \$15,000 worth of stock in Dan River Mills of which he was a director, for \$10,000 at Lapensohn's request. He said he had turned Lapensohn down on several other requests and "didn't want to incur ill will." Lapensohn's price saving on the deal was not a gift but the result of stock price increases after the sale, Stein said.

Shore took the 5th Amendment when questioned on the transaction, and said although he did not believe the deal was unlawful, it might have been.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On alleged collusion between officials of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen Union (AFL-CIO) and the management of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. (Weekly Report p. 379)

TESTIMONY -- May 14 -- Patrick J. Reape, business manager for Butcher Union Local 474, said he had heard but "couldn't prove" that a secret agreement was made in 1954 to continue a 45-hour working week for A&P employees. He said that, prior to the first contract in 1953 for A&P clerks and checkers in New York stores, he had tried unsuccessfully to obtain a contract as a representative of the old CIO Retail Clerks Union. Clerks were notified when they arrived at work one morning, he said, that the stores were organized and that they would have to join the Butcher Union and pay dues regularly or lose their jobs. Reape said he transferred the Retail Clerks group to the Butcher group after being promised the next contract with A&P would call for a 40-hour week, but Max Block, Butcher Union International vice president, refused to carry out the promise. Reape named Block as the man he believed negotiated the A&P contract.

May 15 -- Elmer L. Reynolds, president of the A&P eastern division, said in a prepared statement that there was "absolutely no collusion between the division and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters Union. On the contrary, we dealt with them at arms length."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- May 14 -- Nathan Cayton, retired Chief Judge of the District of Columbia Municipal Court, resigned as chairman of a three-man Board of Monitors set up to supervise Teamsters Union International operations because of other duties. He said the Board had made "excellent progress" and had "distinguished cooperation from the International Union."

## CIVILIAN SPACE AGENCY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Special Space and Astronautics.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On the Administration's bill (S 3609) to establish a civilian space agency. (Weekly Report p. 594)

TESTIMONY -- May 8 -- Assistant Secretary of the Navy Garrison Norton said the Administration's space agency proposal would enable a future President or space agency director to "simply take over everything that's from one inch above the ground on up -- all airborne travel as well as space travel." He said the Secretary of Defense "should decide what weapons shall go to the new agency." The Navy, he said, supported wholeheartedly the intent of the bill, but had "grave misgivings about certain portions."

May 13 -- Dr. Hugh L. Dryden, director of the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics, said he favored several clarifying amendments to the bill. He said the Administration would not oppose a change that made it certain that the "Department of Defense would be responsible for military projects." He also proposed that the bill be revised to give the State Department power to pass upon all international cooperation in space activities for peaceful purposes.

Budget Director Maurice H. Stans offered six amendments that he said merely clarified the original flexible program sent to Congress. He denied that defense agencies had only a few hours to consider the proposal before it was sent to Congress.

Sen. Stuart L. Symington (D Mo.) said the bill with the Administration's amendments was "well drawn."

May 14 -- Loftus E. Becker, legal adviser for the State Department, said the United States was anxious to cooperate with Soviet Russia and the rest of the world on the use of outer space "for peaceful purposes only."

May 15 -- Dr. William H. Pickering, California Institute of Technology, commenting on the May 15 Radio Moscow announcement that Russia had launched a satellite weighing over 2,000 pounds, said half a million pounds thrust -- greater than any rocket power yet developed by the U.S. -- was needed to launch such a satellite. Pickering said the launching proved the Russians could send an intercontinental ballistics missile 5,000 miles or more. He said he favored establishment of the proposed agency.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- May 8 -- At a news conference, Secretary of Defense Neil H. McElroy said his department was "favorable to the formation of some civilian agency" to give direction to the non-military aspects of national space programs.

Former Chrysler Corp. President K.T. Keller, who served as guided missiles director under the Truman Administration told the House Select Astronautics and Space Exploration Committee, concluding hearings, that he advocated a three-man board to direct the space agency. Two of the three directors should be military, he said. The Administration's proposal would set up a 17-member governing board.

May 13 -- The House Select Astronautics and Space Exploration Committee approved a resolution (H Con Res 326) calling for international agreement on peaceful joint exploration of space and the advancement of science.

May 14 -- President Eisenhower said he favored revising his space agency plan to make it clear that the proposed civilian agency would not encroach on Defense Department prerogatives and responsibilities.

## UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Finance.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On a House-passed bill (HR 12065) authorizing Federal loans to the states for extension of unemployment compensation programs. (Weekly Report p. 561)

TESTIMONY -- May 13 -- Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell said the bill, as passed by the House May 1, was "acceptable to the Administration." He said the proposed program "would neither make nor require any change in state laws... (nor) legally obligate the participating states to do anything other than act as agents of the Federal Government to distribute the benefits."

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) said he had polled the states' governors. Of 20 governors replying, he said, only two said they could accept the legislation without approval from their legislatures.

Mitchell said Douglas had "colored" his poll. If the Administration had sent the telegram poll, he said, "we would have worded it differently and probably gotten different answers."

Chairman Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) opposed the bill on the grounds that Federal aid to some states was unnecessary. However, he said, he hoped the Committee, after a week of hearings, would report the bill without major change.

Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.) labeled the measure "inadequate." He said benefits could not be distributed quickly, and that the bill would discriminate against employers in states accepting aid.

May 14 -- J. Eldred Hill Jr. assistant attorney general of Virginia, testified on behalf of Virginia Gov. J. Lindsay Almond (D). He opposed any Federal action to extend jobless benefits. He supported the House-passed version, however, as preferable to any other proposal.

Marion Williamson, director of the Georgia employment security agency also opposed Federal action. If the job insurance program were converted into "a disguised relief program and used as a prop to help sustain an unbalanced wage and price structure, it would not surprise us to see it collapse," he said.

Other witnesses opposing Federalization of the benefits program were Henry E. Kendall, chairman of the North Carolina employment security commission and Roger H. Davis, who represented a group of California employers.

May 15 -- E.S. Willis, Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., said Federal legislation for additional unemployment benefits was unnecessary because the states could meet their needs by themselves.

## RECIPROCAL TRADE

COMMITTEE -- House Ways and Means.

ACTION -- May 15 voted 16-9 to amend the Reciprocal Trade Act extension bill (HR 10368) to give Congress the power to reverse, by a two-thirds vote of each chamber, any decision of the President to reject Tariff Commission recommendations on raising tariffs. The amendment was proposed by Rep. Aime J. Forand (D R.I.), a Committee member.

The Committee also reportedly adopted an amendment that would increase the President's powers to restrict imports considered harmful to the national security. The Administration was reported as favoring this amendment. (Weekly Report p. 593, 597)



## HOUSING

COMMITTEE -- Senate Banking and Currency, Housing Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On proposals for general revision of housing law. (Weekly Report p. 271)

TESTIMONY -- May 12 -- Administrator Albert M. Cole of the Housing and Home Finance Agency asked for "emergency action" by joint Congressional resolution to permit the Federal Housing Administration to increase by \$4 billion its mortgage insurance authority for fiscal 1959. Cole said there had been an upsurge of home building and purchases since the Administration in January requested five annual \$3 billion authorizations (\$3399), and that unless additional funds were granted immediately, FHA would have to curtail its current commitments early in June. The boost would give the FHA a total of \$7 billion for use in fiscal 1959, and Cole said the Administration would request similar annual increases for the remainder of the program.

May 13 -- Chairman William McChesney Martin Jr. of the Federal Reserve Board said the Subcommittee should work toward unified long-range housing programs, instead of setting up a variety of programs requiring frequent renewal.

May 14 -- Mayor Richardson Dilworth (D) of Philadelphia, representing the U.S. Conference of Mayors, advocated a 10-year, \$5 billion extension of the Federal slum clearance and renewal program. He said the Administration's six-year, \$1.3 billion urban renewal program was "better than nothing," but would force a number of cities to reduce their slum clearance programs because state and local governments would be unable to fill in the gap.

May 15 -- Henry A. Bubb, chairman of the U.S. Savings and Loan League, in prepared testimony said Congress should allow member associations to make partially insured "conventional" home mortgage loans with 10 percent down payments. Bubb said "conventional" loans would be those not guaranteed or insured by the Veterans Administration or FHA, and that the plan would make it easier for home buyers to get mortgages they could afford to pay off, as well as stimulating the home building industry at no cost to the Government.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- May 12 -- Sens. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) and Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) introduced S J Res 171, to authorize the \$4 billion Cole requested. Similar resolutions (H J Res 604, 605) May 14 were introduced in the House by Reps. Brent Spence (D Ky.) and Henry O. Talle (R Iowa).

Nels G. Severin, president of the National Assn. of Home Builders (NAHB), told a news conference that an NAHB survey showed a 10 percent pickup in home building in 1958.

## Committee Briefs

## WIRETAP BILL APPROVED

The House Judiciary Subcommittee No. 5 May 14 approved a bill (HR 104) to permit the use of wiretap evidence in Federal court cases involving espionage, treason, subversion or kidnapping. The bill would require Federal agents to obtain court orders to tap wires in such cases. It would outlaw all other wiretapping except that authorized by state laws. (Weekly Report p. 633)

## COTTON PROGRAM

The House Agriculture Cotton Subcommittee May 12 approved a three-year cotton program, for inclusion in an omnibus farm bill (HR 10051), to give growers a choice between a normal acreage allotment with a high support price of around 84 percent of parity, or an acreage increase of up to 30 percent with a support price of 65 percent of parity. Subcommittee Chairman E.C. Gathings (D Ark.) said the program would be effective only if approved by more than half the cotton growers in a national referendum to be held by December 5. Approval would raise total allotments from an estimated 14.2 million acres to an estimated 17.8 million acres. (Weekly Report p. 306)

## SCIENCE EDUCATION AID

The House Education and Labor Subcommittees on General and Special Education, acting jointly, May 9 and 13 tentatively approved two phases of a draft aid to science education bill based on HR 10381. The Subcommittees first approved a \$260 million program to help science and mathematics college students by granting education loans and 25,000 annual Federal scholarships. The other tentatively-approved phase would provide \$240 million for public elementary and high schools to aid in their science teaching programs. (Weekly Report p. 456)

## RECLAMATION

Chairman Wayne N. Aspinall (D Colo.) of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee May 12 proposed a \$2.5 billion, nine-year Federal reclamation program, including both the Administration's program and other projects. Aspinall, in prepared testimony for the House Appropriations Public Works Subcommittee, recommended a program costing \$234,837,000 in fiscal 1958, \$268,968,000 in fiscal 1959, and from \$291,307,000 to \$299,228,000 during each of the next seven years. The Administration has recommended a fiscal 1959 program totaling \$237.2 million, and the Senate May 6 called for accelerated reclamation spending of \$329.4 million (S Res 299). (Weekly Report p. 596)

## SPORTS ANTITRUST LAWS

The House Judiciary Committee May 13 reported a bill (HR 10378 -- H Rept 1720) to apply the antitrust laws to professional sports but not to contracts and agreements "reasonably necessary" to maintain competition in those sports. (Weekly Report p. 491)

Eight Republicans and seven Democrats filed dissenting views on the wording of the bill. Several said it would precipitate law suits. They favored complete antitrust exemption for the non-commercial aspects of professional team sports.

## RAILROADS

Chairman Warren D. Magnuson (D Wash.) of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee May 14 said the Committee was "pretty much in agreement" on all but one provision of the eight-point railroad relief bill (S 3778) approved April 30 by the Surface Transportation Subcommittee. Hearings on the provision, proposing a change in competitive rate-making rules, were scheduled for May 20-21. (Weekly Report p. 533)



## LOBBIES REPORT SPENDING OVER \$1 MILLION IN 1958

Lobbies reported spending a total of \$1,068,019 in the first three months of 1958 to influence Members of Congress.

Congressional Quarterly arrived at this total by checking all the lobby spending reports filed between Jan. 1 and May 5, 1958. The 1946 Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act requires organizations to file reports with the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House showing how much they spent to influence legislation each quarter. The deadline for spending reports for the first quarter of 1958 was April 10.

In all, 211 organizations filed spending reports. Scores of others active on Capitol Hill had not filed spending reports as of the deadline. The 1946 Lobby Act did not designate anyone to enforce its provisions. It also is vague in regard to what spending organizations must report. Several organizations, including the National Assn. of Manufacturers, do not file spending reports on the ground that their "principal purpose" is not to influence legislation.

### Postal Clerks Lead

Of those organizations that did file spending reports for the first quarter of 1958, the National Federation of Post Office Clerks (AFL-CIO) led with \$65,642. This was more than three times the \$19,852 it reported spending for the first quarter of 1957. Roy Hallbeck, legislative director, May 8 said the money went for the Federation's campaign to get postal clerks a raise. The Federation paid for radio and television broadcasts to whip up support for the pay raise. Legislation (HR 5836) to effect the raise has passed both the Senate and House and is now pending in conference.

Second highest spender for the first quarter was the American Tariff League with \$45,502, or 20 times the \$2,705 it reported spending in the first quarter of 1957. William H. Doherty, League legal counsel, May 8 said the organization's stepped-up campaign against extension of reciprocal trade agreements occasioned the increased spending. President Eisenhower is pushing for passage of a bill (HR 10368) to extend the Trade Agreements Act, due to expire June 30, for five years.

Third biggest spender was the AFL-CIO with \$35,331. It has a multitude of legislative goals including liberalization of social security and unemployment benefits and Federal aid for school construction. The \$35,331 is the money reported by the AFL-CIO headquarters in Washington. AFL-CIO trade unions spent an additional \$161,546.11 on their own.

The sharpest drop in reported spending was registered by the Campaign for the 48 States, a conservative group founded by Rep. Ralph W. Gwinn (R N.Y.). It

(Continued on next page)

### Top Spenders

Eleven lobbies have reported spending more than \$20,000 so far this year. They are listed below with comparative figures for 1958 and 1957. Some groups in reporting lobby spending include everything from office rent to secretarial salaries while others put down only what they consider went for actual lobbying.

Organization	First Quarter 1958	First Quarter 1957
National Federation of Post Office Clerks (AFL-CIO)	\$65,642.85	\$19,852.13
American Tariff League Inc.	45,502.91	2,705.00
AFL-CIO	35,331.36	30,531.15
Assn. of American Railroads	33,798.62	42,147.53
American Legion	32,609.43	28,935.93
U.S. Savings & Loan League	31,505.50	23,100.44
National Education Assn.	25,552.71	12,509.03
American Farm Bureau Federation	24,581.00	25,918.00
Southern States Industrial Council	23,186.53	25,691.62
National Farmers Union	21,894.07	22,465.32
American Trucking Assns. Inc.	20,620.20	7,390.30

### \$10,000--\$20,000 Spenders

These 23 other lobby groups reported spending more than \$10,000 in the first quarter:

National Committee for Insurance Taxation \$19,957.64; Council of Mechanical Specialty Contracting Industries \$19,193.26; American Library Assn. \$19,171.57; American Tramp Shipowners Assn. Inc. \$16,194.11; Nation-Wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy \$15,335.91; National Assn. of Letter Carriers \$15,250.34; National Automobile Dealers Assn. \$14,929.14; International Assn. of Machinists (District Lodge No. 44) \$14,319.19; Associated Third Class Mail Users \$13,655.78; American Medical Assn. \$13,504.26; National Housing Conference \$12,145.82; Railway Labor Executives Assn. \$12,000; National Cotton Council of America \$11,678.95; American Nurses Assn. \$11,395.36; Life Insurance Assn. of America \$11,197.93; Public Information Committee of the Cotton Industries \$11,161.88; American Petroleum Institute \$10,954.00; National Rivers and Harbors Congress \$10,827.24; National Reclamation Assn. \$10,788.73; American Hospital Assn. \$10,607.45; National Small Business Men's Assn. \$10,381.71; Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the U.S. Government \$10,282.24; Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. \$10,250.

## Lobby Spending - 2

reported spending \$200 for the first quarter of 1958 compared to \$81,922 for the first quarter of 1957. A spokesman for the group May 9 said the major portion of its 1957 expenses was filming movies for television use. He said that project was finished.

The Campaign seeks to limit Federal spending and taxing authorities through amendments to the Constitution. It has been trying to build up support in state legislatures for the amendments. No action has been taken in Congress on any of the group's five proposed amendments. In recent speeches, Gwinn has been labeling lobby propaganda for particular legislation "ineffective claptrap" and has been urging conservatives to get into politics. (Weekly Report p. 571)

## Lobby Spending

Following are all the organizations that filed spending reports with Congress in 1957 as required by the 1946 Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. The figures beside the organizations are what they reported spending for the first quarter of 1958. The deadline for first quarter spending reports was April 10. Those organizations with no spending figures next to their names had filed no spending reports as of May 5. Several groups usually file late. Also, there is no requirement in the Lobby Act for groups to file a statement certifying they are no longer lobbying.

### Business Groups

Aircraft Industries Assn. of America	\$ 4,327.91
American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages Inc.	None
American Cotton Manufacturers Institute Inc.	8,248.67
American Heritage Publishing Co.	27.74
American Hotel Assn.	1,425.15
American Hull Insurance Syndicate	
American Institute of Marine Underwriters	
American Life Convention	2,765.96
American Merchant Marine Institute Inc.	
American Paper and Pulp Assn.	None
American Petroleum Institute	10,954.00
American Pulpwood Assn.	None
American Retail Federation	9,381.91
American Short Line Railroad Assn.	2,195.82
American Tariff League Inc.	45,502.91
American Textbook Publishers Institute	
American Textile Machinery Assn.	None
American Tramp Shipowners Assn. Inc.	16,194.11
American Trucking Assns. Inc.	20,620.20
American Warehousemen's Assn.	None
Arkansas Railroad Committee	1,126.01
Associated General Contractors of America Inc.	1,300.00
Associated Third Class Mail Users	13,655.78
Assn. of American Railroads	33,798.62
Assn. of American Shipowners	None
Assn. of Casualty and Surety Companies	1,957.88
Assn. of Marine Underwriters of the U.S.	
Assn. of Western Railways	780.00
Blue Cross Commission	None
Boston and Maine Railroad	74.00
Burley and Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Assn.	

## Breakdown by Category

Here are the number of organizations reporting and the total amount spent in each of the group classifications of lobby interests:

Category	Number Reporting	Amount Reported
Business	111	\$ 507,570.44
Citizens	29	81,331.69
Employee & Labor	29	235,147.34
Farm	17	75,598.07
Veterans	6	52,832.13
Professional	19	115,539.99
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>\$1,068,019.66</b>

Carpet Institute	
Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.	\$ 10,250.00
Classroom Periodical Publishers Assn.	
Clear Channel Broadcasting Service	9,216.29
Colorado Railroad Legislative Committee	
Committee for Broadening Commercial Bank Participation in Public Financing	None
Committee for Oil Pipe Lines	175.00
Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing	811.11
Conference of American Small Business Organizations	
Conference of Local Airlines	
Cordage Legislative Committee	
Council of Mechanical Specialty Contracting Industries	19,193.26
Council of State Chambers of Commerce	558.36
Credit Union National Assn. Inc.	162.50
District of Columbia Petroleum Industries Committee	516.16
Eastern Meat Packers Assn.	48.94
Ethanol Institute	
Financial General Corp.	
First United Corp.	
Florida Railroad Assn.	6,755.51
Gas Appliance Manufacturers Assn. Inc.	None
Grain and Feed Dealers National Assn.	1.00
Group Health Federation of America	
Hardwood Plywood Manufacturers Committee	8,108.05
Health Insurance Assn. of America	165.04
Illinois Railroad Assn.	1,253.65
Independent Advisory Committee to the Trucking Industry Inc.	None
Independent Bankers Assn.	
Independent Natural Gas Assn. of America	2,750.00
Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel Inc.	1.25
Interstate Manufacturers Assn.	20.75
Investment Bankers Assn. of America	
Iron Ore Lessors Assn. Inc.	2,363.91
Jewelry Industry Tax Committee Inc.	9,931.46

## Klukwan Iron Ore Corp.

Lake Carriers Assn.	
Life Insurance Assn. of America	\$11,197.93
Manufacturing Chemists of America	2,375.00
Michigan Hospital Service	1,271.92
Mobile Home Dealers National Assn.	1,751.13
Movers Conference of America	347.50
Mutual Savings Banks' Committee on Taxation	829.50
National Agricultural Limestone Institute	2,150.50
National Anti-Dumping Committee, Legislative Council	
National Associated Businessmen Inc.	
National Assn. and Council of Business Schools	1,565.87
National Assn. of Direct Selling Companies	309.59
National Assn. of Electric Companies	
National Assn. of Employment Agencies	
National Assn. of Frozen Food Packers	
National Assn. of Home Builders of the U.S.	
National Assn. of Life Underwriters	
National Assn. of Margarine Manufacturers	20.40
National Assn. of Mutual Savings Banks	224.19
National Assn. of Real Estate Boards	
National Assn. of Refrigerated Warehouses Inc.	
National Assn. of Rivers and Harbor Contractors	
National Assn. of Travel Organizations	682.50
National Audio-Visual Assn.	
National Automobile Dealers Assn.	14,929.14
National Board of Fire Underwriters	2,826.00
National Bureau for Lathing and Plastering	None
National Business Publications Inc.	1,924.07
National Canners Assn.	2,901.02
National Coal Assn.	9,585.40
National Committee for Insurance Taxation	19,957.64
National Committee of Municipal Bonds	9,687.87
National Committee on Parcel Post Size and Weight Limitations	852.41
National Congress of Petroleum Retailers Inc.	
National Conference on Repeal of Taxes on Transportation	4,367.00
National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Assn.	None
National Cotton Council of America	11,678.95
National Council on Business Mail Inc.	631.25
National Council of Salesmen's Organizations	
National Crushed Limestone Institute	594.90
National Economic Council Inc.	2,314.18
National Electrical Contractors Assn. Inc.	4,403.47
National Electrical Manufacturers Assn.	236.28
National Federation of Independent Business Inc.	7,747.73
National Food Brokers Assn.	1,487.17
National Independent Meat Packers Assn.	1,676.58
National Lumber Manufacturers Assn.	2,396.21
National Parking Assn.	None
National Postal Committee for Books	None
National Retail Dry Goods Assn.	
National Retail Furniture Assn.	None
National Savings and Loan League	
National Small Business Men's Assn.	10,381.71
National Tax Equality Assn.	
National Tax Relief Coalition	455.00

## Law on Spending Reports

The Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act of 1946 requires spending reports to be filed quarterly by anybody who "directly or indirectly, solicits, collects or receives money or any other thing of value to be used principally to aid, or the principal purpose of which person is to aid, in the accomplishment of any of the following purposes: (a) the passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress of the U.S.; (b) to influence, directly or indirectly, the passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress of the U.S." A Supreme Court decision in 1954 (U.S. v. Harriss, 347 US 612) in effect limited the lobby law's applicability to "direct communication with Members of Congress."

The Act's vagueness on what constitutes lobby spending permits pressure groups to decide for themselves what they shall report as lobby expenditures. The Act specifies that all registered organizations file financial reports by the tenth day of the month following the end of the quarter.

National Tire Dealers and Retreaders Assn.	\$ 61.00
Nation-Wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy	15,335.91
New York and New Jersey Dry Dock Assn.	4,467.25
New York Stock Exchange	3,000.00
Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers Assn.	None
Office Equipment Manufacturers Institute	None
Ohio Coal Assn.	None
Ohio Railroad Assn.	264.50
Pacific American Tankship Assn.	1,625.01
Patent Equity Assn. Inc.	
Patent Office Society	
Peoples Water Service Co.	
Philco Corp.	None
Prefabricated Home Manufacturers' Institute	2,200.00
Public Information Committee of the Cotton Industries	11,161.88
Record Industry Assn. of America	
Regular Common Carrier Conference of American Trucking Assns. Inc.	5,293.21
Roberts Dairy Co.	382.14
Seaboard and Western Airlines	450.00
Silver Users Assn.	902.00
Six Agency Committee	3,008.67
Smaller Magazines Postal Committee	3,899.37
Southern Pine Industry Committee	
Southern States Industrial Council	23,186.53
Transportation Assn. of America	1,345.00
Union Producing Co.	1,146.24
United States-Japan Trade Council	
United States Savings and Loan League	31,505.50
Velsicol Chemical Corp.	

# Lobby Spending - 4

Washington, D.C. Board of Trade	\$ 5,000.00
Waterways Council Opposed to Regulation Extension	2,483.09
Western States Meat Packers Assn. Inc.	539.39
Wherry Housing Assn.	9,934.83

## Citizens' Groups

Aircraft Owners and Pilots Assn.	
American Cancer Society	7,170.76
American Citizens Television Committee	
American Civil Liberties Union Inc.	
American Federation of the Physically Handicapped	
American Humane Assn.	3,199.82
American Parents Committee Inc.	1,783.76
American Zionist Committee for Public Affairs	
Area Employment Expansion Committee	452.08
Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation	1,155.74
Assn. for the Best Use of Florida Lands Inc.	
Campaign for the 48 States	200.00
Christian Amendment Movement	4,081.54
Citizens Committee on the Fair Labor Standards Act	
Citizens Committee on Natural Resources	
Committee for Collective Security	356.12
Committee on Foreign Policy Legislation	294.52
Committee for Hometown Television	
Committee to Preserve the National Capitol	
Committee for the Return of Confiscated German and Japanese Property	
Communities for Sustained Yield Units	25.00
Conference on State Defense	
Cooperative League of the U.S.A. Assn. Inc.	
Council of Conservationists	
Family Tax Assn.	3,289.02
Florida Inland Navigation District	1,465.49
Florida Ship Canal Navigation District	1,414.76
Friends Committee on National Legislation	

Gas Consumers' Information Service	
General Gas Committee	

Housewives United Inc.	
International Council for Exceptional Children	
Japanese American Citizens League	375.00

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People	4,140.35
National Committee for Research in Neurological Disorders	
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	250.00
National Council, Junior Order, United American Mechanics	330.76
National Housing Conference	12,145.82
National Multiple Sclerosis Society	770.51
National Reclamation Assn.	10,788.73
National Rehabilitation Assn.	
National Rivers and Harbors Congress	10,827.24
National Woman's Christian Temperance Union	2,678.67

Peoples' Lobby Inc.

Society for Animal Protection Legislation	\$ 2,752.79
Spokesmen for Children Inc.	69.25

Texas Water Conservation Assn.	5,041.90
Townsend Plan Inc. and Townsend National Weekly Inc.	

United Cerebral Palsy Assns. Inc.	1,284.15
United States Citizens' Assn.	523.54

Washington Home Rule Committee Inc.	3,836.43
West Coast Inland Navigation District	627.94

## Farm Groups

American Farm Bureau Federation	24,581.00
American National Cattlemen's Assn.	4,386.27

Dairy Industry Committee

Florida Citrus Mutual	2,017.24
Florida Fruit and Vegetable Assn.	668.53
Forest Farmers Assn. Cooperative	217.18

Institute of American Poultry Industries	1,990.78
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Milk Industry Foundation	1,102.31
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National Assn. of Soil Conservation Districts	232.27
National Assn. of Wheat Growers	899.51
National Council of Farmer Cooperatives	5,519.43
National Farmers Union, Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America	21,894.07
National Independent Dairies Assn.	250.00
National Livestock Tax Committee	4,609.91
National Milk Producers Federation	3,751.50
National Onion Assn.	

Plains Cotton Growers Assn.	2,025.00
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Tobacco Associates Inc.	1,321.87
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Vegetable Growers Assn. of America Inc.	131.20
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## Veterans' Groups

American Legion	32,609.43
American Veterans Committee Inc.	
American Veterans of World War II (AMVETS)	6,250.00

Disabled American Veterans	5,203.55
Disabled Officers Assn.	

Military Survivors Inc.	1,894.15
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Reserve Officers Assn. of the U.S.	6,875.00
Retired Officers Assn.	None

Veterans of World War I of the U.S.A. Inc.	
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## Employee and Labor Groups

Active-Retired Lighthouse Service Employees Assn.	\$ 564.14
Amalgamated Assn. of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America Inc. (AFL-CIO)	None
American Federation of Musicians (AFL-CIO)	7,627.37
AFL-CIO	35,331.36
AFL-CIO Maritime Committee	5,977.65
America's Wage Earners Protective Conference	1,558.73
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers	7,510.91
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen (AFL-CIO)	8,924.86
Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees (AFL-CIO)	3,240.41
Canal Zone Central Labor Union, Metal Trades Council (AFL-CIO)	1,607.10
Communications Workers of America (AFL-CIO)	5,830.70
Division 689, Amalgamated Assn. of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America (AFL-CIO)	None
Government Employees Council (AFL-CIO)	6,114.33
Illinois State Conference of Building and Construction Trades	2,823.20
International Assn. of Machinists (AFL-CIO)	1,900.00
International Assn. of Machinists, District Lodge No. 44 (AFL-CIO)	14,319.19
International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (AFL-CIO)	1,114.00
Journeyman Barbers, Hairdressers and Cosmetologists International Union (AFL-CIO)	2,486.65
Labor-Management Maritime Committee	5,096.88
National Assn. of Letter Carriers (AFL-CIO)	15,250.34
National Assn. of Motor Bus Operators	None
National Assn. of Post Office and General Services Maintenance Employees (AFL-CIO)	1,237.15
National Assn. of Postal Supervisors	6,127.95

National Federation of Post Office Clerks (AFL-CIO)	\$ 65,642.85
National Postal Transport Assn. (AFL-CIO)	8,273.51
National Rural Letter Carriers Assn.	
Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen	4,197.12
Organization of Professional Employees of the U.S. Department of Agriculture	
Railroad Pension Conference	108.70
Railway Labor Executives Assn. (AFL-CIO)*	12,000.00
Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the U.S. Government	10,282.24
United Assn. of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the U.S. and Canada (AFL-CIO).	

\*The Railway Labor Executives Assn. is composed of the chief executives of 22 labor organizations; 21 are AFL-CIO affiliates and one is unaffiliated.

## Professional Groups

American Dental Assn.	\$ 9,086.74
American Hospital Assn.	10,607.45
American Library Assn.	19,171.57
American Medical Assn.	13,504.26
American Nurses' Assn. Inc.	11,395.36
American Optometric Assn. Inc.	4,645.15
American Osteopathic Assn.	488.26
American Personnel and Guidance Assn.	2,500.00
American Veterinary Medical Assn.	468.82
American Vocational Assn. Inc.	
Assn. of American Medical Colleges	1,666.68
Assn. of American Physicians and Surgeons Inc.	1,500.00
Medical Assn. of the State of Alabama	2,725.00
Medical Society of the District of Columbia	None
National Assn. of Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Field Officers	400.00
National Assn. of Insurance Agents	5,855.82
National Assn. of Social Workers	2,235.00
National Education Assn. of the U.S., Division of Legislation and Federal Relations	25,552.71
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs Inc.	2,237.22
National Society of Professional Engineers	1,499.95

## CIVIL RIGHTS PARLEY

William O. Walker, president of the National Newspaper Publishers Assn., May 12 said "Until the Negro learns that voting is power and uses that power for his own emancipation, we are waging an impossible battle against those who seek to keep us down." He told a Washington conference of Negro leaders that Negroes had a potential vote of eight million and could be decisive in such cities as Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said "we respectfully differ" with President Eisenhower's plea for "patience and forbearance" in solving the racial problem. (For President Eisenhower's remarks see Weekly Report p. 622) "We have been patient and moderate and all we get for it is a kick in the teeth," Wilkins said. He called for a speed-up of school integration, Negro voter registration and achievement of equal employment opportunities.

Dr. Paul Cooke, executive director of the American Council on Human Rights, said President Eisenhower "has done a great deal in his six years (in office) to erase color lines and to extend opportunity." He added that Mr. Eisenhower has not yet fulfilled his 1952 campaign pledge to meet with state governors to persuade them to push fair employment legislation through their legislatures.

The civil rights parley, held May 12 and 13, was attended by 350 Negro editors and business and community leaders. The National Newspaper Publishers Assn., sponsor of the meeting, represents the Negro press. NAACP leaders spoke at several panel sessions of the meeting.

## FOREIGN AID, ARMS REPORTS

In two reports released May 12, the National Planning Assn. said United States foreign aid programs acted as economic stabilizers during recessions and that disarmament agreements will be harder to negotiate each passing year.

The NPA foreign aid report said money that goes for foreign aid aggravates inflation but stabilizes a recession. It said it would cost 10 times as much to abandon foreign military aid and replace foreign troops with U.S. forces. The report said the foreign aid program was responsible for 715,000 jobs, the bulk of them in manufacturing. It said since 1948 the average share of the gross national product that has gone for foreign aid has been 1.7 percent. It estimated per capita cost of foreign aid for 1957 at \$29.10.

The NPA disarmament report said the U.S. and the United Nations should set up agencies to study how to detect weapons. Without such information, disarmament negotiations are handicapped, the report said. "It is a disturbing fact that while weapons grow increasingly effective, they also tend to outgrow previous control possibilities," the report said.

## CLOTHING WORKERS CONVENTION

Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (AFL-CIO), May 12, told delegates to the union's 21st biennial convention that the Federal Government should shorten the work week to 35 hours to safeguard the Nation against business slumps. The ACWA represents 400,000 workers in the men's clothing industry.

Potofsky also recommended these moves by the Government to prevent recessions: lower taxes for persons in the low- and middle-income brackets, liberalized unemployment and old age insurance benefits, a 25 cent raise in the current \$1 an hour minimum wage and increased outlays for schools, health facilities housing and slum clearance. He accused the Eisenhower Administration of "timidity, contradiction and muddling" in grappling with economic issues and said labor should have more voice in Government economic planning.

In a welcoming address May 12, New Jersey Gov. Robert B. Meyner said the Eisenhower Administration was trying to lull the public with "optimistic chirpings" instead of taking bold action to end the recession.

Louis Hollander, president of the New York State CIO and a vice president of the clothing workers union, May 13 said a "McClellan-type" committee should be formed to investigate the activities of Members of Congress. "Congress needs a code of ethics even more than the labor movement does," Hollander said. The union adopted a resolution opposing any legislation which threatened to put unions under Federal control.

## Pressure Points

● **CONFLICT-OF-INTEREST LAWS** -- The New York City Bar Assn. May 11 announced the appointment of a special 10-member committee to study Federal conflict-of-interest laws. The Ford Foundation donated \$47,500 for the study.

● **INLAND WATERWAYS COMMON CARRIERS ASSN.** -- A.M. Thompson, president, May 8 said, "Low-cost water transportation on the inland rivers could be put out of business by changes in the rules of railroad rate-making now being considered by the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. If minimum rates of the railroads are to be set without regard to other modes of transportation, the railroads would be permitted to cut their rates below cost, kill off competition and then raise the rates to excessive levels afterwards." (Weekly Report p. 533)

● **SUPREME COURT RESTRICTION** -- The bill (S 2646) to take away Supreme Court jurisdiction over state certification of lawyers and Congressional investigating authority was attacked by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People and the head of the American Bar Assn. Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, April 25 wrote all member branches that the bill "is a dangerous threat to the protection of civil rights." Charles S. Rhyne, ABA president, May 12 said S 2646 was

"unwise and unsound." He compared it to doing away with the home plate umpire because his decisions angered baseball fans. He said the bill's inherent fault is "its failure to distinguish between decisions and the mechanism of decision." (Weekly Report p. 501)

• **TEXTILE WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA (AFL-CIO)** -- The Executive Board May 12 recommended these steps to help the textile industry: Congressional investigation of the industry's problems; Government purchase of surplus textiles for distribution to needy persons in the U.S. and abroad; a Federal research program to stimulate growth of the industry; reestablishment of textile stockpiles for the armed forces; a 35-hour work week. The recommendations were put before delegates to the union's biennial convention in Miami Beach.

## ATOMIC POWER PROBE URGED

The Southern Coal Producers Assn., representing 300 coal producers in Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee and West Virginia, May 9 requested a "thorough and sweeping" Congressional investigation of the Federal Government's civilian atomic energy program.

Joseph E. Moody, president, said "it is the unparalleled size and scope of the civilian atomic power program and the almost reckless insistence on haste and waste to which we object." He said if fiscal 1959 budget requests by the Atomic Energy Commission are granted, it would bring the five-year cost of the civilian atomic energy program to more than a half billion dollars. He said the Association does not object to spending money on military atomic energy programs.

Moody did not specify what Congressional committee should undertake the study. He said it should not be done by the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, however, because "that body is in part responsible for the waste, extravagance and futility of the existing program."

## AFL-CIO BACKS FOREIGN AID

Andrew J. Biemiller, legislative director of the AFL-CIO, May 13 wrote all Members of the House urging them to support the Mutual Security Act. He said the bill (HR 12181) as reported from the House Foreign Affairs Committee "represents the very least we should do to assist the free and uncommitted nations of the world to help provide security against Soviet aggression." (Weekly Report p. 636)

## Lobbyist Registrations

Seven registrations were filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act between May 5-12.

Registrations are listed by category with employers listed alphabetically: Business, Citizens, Farm, Foreign, Individuals, Labor, Military and Veterans and Professional. Where certain information is not listed (such as compensation or legislative interest), such information was not filed by the registrant.

### Business Groups

• **EMPLOYER** -- The Florida Savings and Loan League, P.O. Box 2246, Orlando, Fla.

Registrant -- ROBERT FOKES, 400 Midyette Moor Bldg., Tallahassee, Fla. Filed 5/7/58.

Legislative Interest -- "Proposed legislation of interest to members of the Florida Savings and Loan League."

Previous Registrations -- Florida Railroad Assn. (1957 Almanac p. 746).

• **EMPLOYER** -- United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Assn., Wyatt Bldg., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- EDWARD BROWN WILLIAMS, 411 Washington Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/8/58.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation of interest to United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Assn., including HR 9521, a bill to amend paragraph (k) of Section 403 of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (21 USC 301, 343 (k) to define the term 'chemical preservative'."

• **EMPLOYER** -- United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- NELSON A. STITT, director, U.S.-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/12/58.

Legislative Interest -- HR 10368, a bill to extend the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Program.

Previous Registrations -- Council for Improved U.S.-Japanese Trade Relations (1956 Almanac p. 672).

• **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- UNITED STATES LINES CO., One Broadway, New York, N.Y. Filed 5/8/58.

Legislative Interest -- In favor of "two bills (HR 11451 and S 3519) to provide for construction of new superliners."

• **EMPLOYER** -- Vanadium Corp. of America (no address given).

Registrant -- CHAPMAN, WOLFSOHN AND FRIEDMAN, law firm, Room 923, Pennsylvania Bldg., 425 13th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/12/58.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting ferromagnetics and other metals and minerals."

Previous Registrations -- Chapman and Wolfsohn registered for the Union Nacional de Productores de Azucar, Mexico (1955 Almanac p. 702); Chapman, Wolfsohn and Friedman registered for Camera Minera de Mexico (1957 Almanac p. 760); American Taxicab Assn. Inc. (Weekly Report p. 155).

## Citizens Groups

• **EMPLOYER** -- Citizens Committee for the Study of Foreign Aid, 777 14th St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- BERNARD S. VAN RENSSLAER, 777 14th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/12/58.

Legislative Interest -- The "foreign aid program."

## Labor Groups

• **EMPLOYER** -- Building and Construction Trades Dept., AFL-CIO, 815 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- CORNELIUS R. GRAY, 815 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/8/58.

Legislative Interest -- Legislation affecting the welfare "of the more than three million skilled building and construction tradesmen."

## STASSEN FIGHT SPARKS PENNSYLVANIA PRIMARY

Harold E. Stassen's try for a political comeback highlights the May 20 Pennsylvania primary, but there are contests galore in both parties. Here is a report from Pennsylvania by CQ reporters:

## Republican Governor

The candidates for the GOP gubernatorial nomination, in ballot order, are:

Arthur T. McGonigle, 51, of Reading, president of Bachman Bakeries, world's largest pretzel manufacturers. McGonigle was selected as the regular organization candidate for the nomination because he was a "new face" and it was believed he could unite all parts of the faction-ridden regular organization to meet Stassen's challenge. This is his first campaign for office; he served briefly in 1957 as the party's state finance director.

Harold E. Stassen, 51, of Valley Forge, three-term Governor of Minnesota and candidate for the Presidential nomination. Stassen has been a legal resident of Pennsylvania since 1948, when he became president of the University of Pennsylvania, but he has not lived in the state since 1953, when he left the university to join the Eisenhower Administration, first as foreign aid administrator, then as Presidential adviser on disarmament. Stassen returned to Pennsylvania Feb. 15 to begin his campaign for governor, over the unanimous protest of state GOP leaders.

William S. Livengood Jr., 57, of Harrisburg, elected to four terms as Secretary of Internal Affairs between 1938 and 1954. In 1954, the GOP organization dropped him in favor of another candidate, but Livengood carried 46 of the 67 counties and lost by only 40,000 votes in the GOP primary for his old job. He is noted for his oratory.

A fourth candidate, Harold J. Vaughan, is a political unknown, will draw few votes.

Starting in February with no visible support, Stassen has moved to a position as a serious contender by exploiting every opportunity his many opponents have provided.

When the opposition attacked him as a "carpetbagger," Stassen pointed out that the first governor of Minnesota was a Pennsylvanian by birth, and that such famous Pennsylvania leaders as Benjamin Franklin and Gifford Pinchot had been born in other states. Later, when the regulars chose McGonigle, Stassen had an opening to contrast his own experience in government with McGonigle's relative inexperience. McGonigle backers now concede this attack on Stassen has backfired.

More successful, seemingly, has been their effort to tag Stassen as a political opportunist, interested in the governorship only as a stepping-stone to another try for the Presidential nomination. Stassen has said he expects to serve a four-year term, if elected, but cannot guarantee to do so.

Stassen's supporters include anti-organization Republicans, young Republicans who resent the domination

of party affairs by older men, and some independents and "eggheads" who admire his work for the Administration on disarmament. Stassen's name is well known, while McGonigle, though personally engaging, is unfamiliar to most voters.

Also, Stassen has developed several issues that may undercut McGonigle's support from important elements of the regular party organization. Stassen is advocating a reduction in the 5 percent tax on corporate net income; McGonigle says he cannot promise any tax cuts.

Stassen favors a modified right-to-work law, popular with many businessmen. He proposes that "a union shop contract may be approved when it is freely agreed to by the clear majority of employees concerned and by the management. But a new union shop contract, where one has not been in effect previously, may not be forced through a strike." McGonigle, to the distress of some of his supporters in the powerful Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Assn., has said "I would veto such an act if it came to me under conditions AS THEY STAND TODAY." (His emphasis)

Finally, Stassen has hit the organization on one of its most vulnerable points: its inability to win elections in recent years. Democrats have taken control of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and the state capitol; elected a Senator in 1956; and have almost eliminated a once-healthy GOP registration lead. To Republican party workers, anxious for victory and the jobs that go with it, Stassen offers a new -- and possibly more successful -- regime.

But, the regulars say, "you can't beat an organization without an organization." CQ reporters saw no evidence of a functioning Stassen organization in many areas. His money (the source of it is one of the major mysteries of the campaign) has gone into television, and he professes confidence in the success of this strategy. This, he told CQ, "is just the reverse of the normal campaign. Usually, you set up your organization first, then go after public support. This time, we have won the public through television and they are now creating an organization for us."

The regulars concede Stassen's strength in the western part of the state, say he will carry "some" counties. McGonigle is rated ahead in the eastern section, while Livengood is expected to run well in the central section -- according to the McGonigle backers. Stassen claims big majorities everywhere. Livengood is an unknown factor. He has a strong personal following, may draw some anti-organization votes from Stassen, may draw more organization votes from McGonigle. If Stassen and McGonigle run a close race, Livengood backers think there is a chance their man could sneak through a narrow winner.

Philadelphia may hold the key. All GOP leaders there are publicly pledged to McGonigle. But Stassen headquarters claim many of them have come in to make private arrangements to back Stassen. Local experts predict a light vote throughout the state; but if Stassen's TV campaign has been effective, they may be in for a surprise.



## Republican Senator

Rep. Hugh Scott (R), 56, of Philadelphia, a Member of the House since 1941, is the regular organization candidate for the Senate nomination to succeed retiring Sen. Edward Martin (R). Scott was chairman of the Republican National Committee in 1948-49, was a leader in the movement to nominate Mr. Eisenhower for the Presidency. He is strongly favored over the Stassen slate candidate, Weldon B. Heyburn, a former auditor general and state treasurer who had a stroke two months ago and has been unable to make an active campaign. The third candidate, Harrison A. Moyer, is a political unknown.

## Democratic Governor and Senator

Gov. George M. Leader (D), 40, completing his first term and barred by law from succeeding himself, is the organization choice for the Senate nomination. His running-mate for Governor is Pittsburgh Mayor David L. Lawrence, 68, who has been mayor since 1945 and Democratic National Committeeman since 1940. Lawrence was a last-minute compromise choice, picked by party leaders after the regular Philadelphia Democratic organization headed by Rep. William J. Green Jr. (D), refused to

back Leader's first choice, Philadelphia Mayor Richardson Dilworth. Lawrence is opposed in the gubernatorial primary by Lt. Gov. Roy E. Furman, (D), 56; and Leader is opposed by Clarence P. Bowers, a Reading battery manufacturer. Furman has feuded with Leader almost since they took office, hoped to capitalize on the resentment of those Democrats who were angered by Leader's patronage policies. But the selection of Lawrence as the regulars' nominee has cut off much of Furman's potential support from disaffected elements of the organization. Both he and Bowers have made strong personal attacks on the policies and personal records of their opponents -- a fact that delights Republicans of all factions. Lawrence and Leader are strongly favored in the primary.

• **Special House Election** -- A special House election will be held April 20 in the 4th District (Philadelphia) for the remainder of the term of Rep. Earl Chudoff (D), who resigned from Congress after his election to the Court of Common Pleas last Nov. 5.

The candidates are two Negro attorneys, Robert C. Nix (D) and Cecil B. Moore (R). The district has been Democratic by a 2-1 margin in the last three elections, and Nix is favored to win the special election.

At the same time, the 4th District will have a primary to determine the nominees for the November general

The list of candidates in the May 20 Pennsylvania primary follows:

	Democrats	Republicans
<b>Governor</b>		
	David L. Lawrence	Harold Stassen
	Roy E. Furman	Arthur T. McGonigle
	Edward Paul Lavelle	William S. Livengood Jr.
		Harold J. Vaughan
<b>Senator</b>		
	George M. Leader	Hugh Scott
	Clarence P. Bowers	Weldon B. Heyburn
		Harrison A. Moyer
<b>Districts</b>		
1	*William A. Barrett	Gerard Iannelli
2	*Kathryn E. Granahan	Maurice M. Green
3	*James A. Byrne	James Thomas McDermott
		William M. Phillips
4	Robert C. Nix	Cecil B. Moore
	Harvey N. Schmidt	
5	*William J. Green Jr.	D. Donald Jamieson
	Charles J. Hild	
6	Joseph P. Tyrrell	Joseph R. Tinneny
	George Braeunig Jr.	Fred C. Gartner
	Robert G. Allman	Joanna M. McCarthy
	John A. Geisz	Sol R. Gitman
	Isadore H. Bellis	
	Herman Toll	
	Robert M. Taylor	
	S. Harry Galfand	
	Walter Tresville	
	Paul E. Biggans	
	Robert Rosamond	
	Marvin R. Halbert	
7	Hubert P. Earle	William H. Milliken Jr.
	James M. McBride Jr.	Jack F. Robbins
		Edmund Jones
		Ivan H. Peterman
8	Albert Schultz Sr.	*Willard S. Curtin
	Harold Lefcourt	

9	James C.N. Paul	*Paul B. Dague
		John Earle Pfoutz Jr.
10	Walter Rakosky	*Joseph L. Carrigg
	Gene Basalyga	Herbert S. Jones
	Stanley A. Prokop	
11	*Daniel J. Flood	Herman C. Kersteen
12	Charles E. Lotz	*Ivor D. Fenton
		Richard R. Davis
		Archibald W. McMichael
13	John T. Synnestvedt	*John A. Lafore Jr.
		Louis D. Gingras
14	*George M. Rhodes	Thomas C. Anthony Jr.
	John P. Wanner	
15	*Francis E. Walter	Luther H. Ackerman
16	John H. Bream	*Walter M. Mumma
		Edward W. Hepford
17	C. Max Hess	*Alvin R. Bush
18	Ross B. Hershberger	*Richard M. Simpson
	Herbert W. Baker	
19	James M. Quigley	*S. Walter Stauffer
20	Julia L. Maietta	*James E. VanZandt
	Aaron Druckman	
21	*John H. Dent	Edward S. Stiteler
	John Harhai	
	J. Hilary Kelley	
22	Robert S. Glass	*John P. Saylor
23	Thomas P. Kennedy	*Leon H. Gavin
24	James P. O'Brien	*Carroll D. Kearns
25	*Frank M. Clark	Thomas W. King Jr.
	Edward Leasha	Ray Chapman
	Michael Markvan	
26	*Thomas E. Morgan	Harry T. Zimmer Jr.
	Wabie P. Sahady	
27	Emery F. Bacon	*James G. Fulton
28	*Herman P. Eberharter	Harry L. Verbosky
29	Lee T. Sellars	*Robert J. Corbett
30	*Elmer J. Holland	Harold E. Morgan
		Guy F. Savasta

\*Incumbent

(For past vote percentages, 1957 Almanac p. 182)

election. Moore is unopposed for the Republican nomination, but Nix is opposed by another Negro attorney, Harvey N. Schmidt, in the Democratic race for the full term. Nix is supported by the regular Democratic organization of Philadelphia, headed by Rep. William J. Green Jr. (D). Schmidt has been endorsed by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.), who, while mayor of Philadelphia, frequently feuded with Green's organization.

In any case, the House will have its fourth Negro Member this month -- with the winner of the special election joining Reps. William L. Dawson of Chicago, Charles C. Diggs Jr. of Detroit and Adam Clayton Powell Jr. of New York City, all Democrats.

• **House Primaries** -- Other districts also have primaries of interest:

**5th District** -- Green himself is opposed by Charles J. Hild (D), who drew about one-third of the vote when he ran against the Congressman in the 1956 primary in this Philadelphia district. Green is awaiting trial on a 1956 indictment on conspiracy charges involving Government contracts for construction of an Army Signal Corps depot in Tobyhanna, Pa. (1956 Weekly Report p. 1466)

**21st District** -- Rep. John Dent (D), victor in the Jan. 21 special election in this west-central district, is opposed in the Democratic primary by J. Hillary Kelley, son of the late Rep. Augustine B. Kelley (D), Dent's predecessor. The elder Kelley represented the district for 16 years. Dent has the organization's endorsement, but Kelley, in his first political campaign, is waging a vigorous campaign.

Other incumbents with opposition in the primary are Reps. Paul B. Dague (R), 9th District; Joseph L. Carrigg (R), 10th District; Ivor D. Fenton (R), 12th District; John A. Lafore Jr. (R), 13th District; George M. Rhodes (D), 14th District; Walter M. Mumma (R), 16th District; Frank M. Clark (D), 25th District; and Thomas E. Morgan (D), 26th District. A defeat for any of them would be regarded as a great upset.

In two districts, the incumbents are not seeking reelection and there are big fields in both parties: the 6th District, where Rep. Hugh Scott (R) is a candidate for the Senate nomination; and the 7th District, where Rep. Benjamin F. James (R) is retiring.

## MARYLAND PRIMARY

Unity drives in both parties eliminated all but one real contest in the May 20 Maryland primary. The exception is the Democratic Senatorial race.

• **Republican Governor and Senator** -- Rep. James P. S. Devereux (R), 55, of Stevenson, is the unopposed GOP candidate to succeed Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin (R), who has served two terms and cannot run again.

McKeldin reportedly was considering a race for the Senate but has dropped the idea, presumably in favor of running for mayor of Baltimore (a job he has held previously) in 1959. His decision left the way clear for Sen. J. Glenn Beall (R), 64, to seek a second term. Beall has only token opposition from Henry J. Lacque Jr., 33, a Baltimore junk dealer.

• **Democratic Governor** -- State Comptroller J. Millard Tawes (D), 64, of Crisfield, who has held that post since 1938, finally has his chance to run for governor. The only well known name among his five opponents is Dr. H.C. (Curly) Byrd, former president of the University of Maryland and defeated Democratic candidate for governor in 1954, and Byrd has not been campaigning. Tawes is seen

as a certain winner. The only serious threat to him was removed when Baltimore Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro Jr., 54, Jan. 8 withdrew as a candidate for governor in return for support from Tawes as a "unity ticket" candidate for the Senate nomination.

• **Democratic Senator** -- The lineup of Senate candidates:

D'Alesandro, who was a Member of the House from 1939 to 1947 and has been mayor of Baltimore since then, is backed not only by Tawes but by the state's four Democratic Congressmen and most party leaders.

George P. Mahoney, 56, wealthy Baltimore contractor, is D'Alesandro's chief rival. Mahoney commands strong support within the party despite his record as a perpetual unsuccessful candidate (he lost the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in 1950 and 1954, was the defeated Democratic candidate for the Senate in the general elections of 1952 and 1956).

James Bruce, 65, of Cedarhurst, a wealthy businessman, longtime party leader and former ambassador to Argentina, was the first major entrant in the Senate race -- his first bid for public office. He has the backing of other "Old Guard" Democratic leaders like ex-Sen. Millard E. Tydings and ex-Gov. W. Preston Lane.

Clarence D. Long, 49, professor of economics at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, is the fourth serious

The list of candidates in the May 20 Maryland primary follows:

	Democrats	Republicans
<b>Governor</b>	J. Millard Tawes Morgan L. Amaimo Harry Clifton Byrd Bruce S. Campbell Joseph A. Phillips John H. Reed	James P. S. Devereux
<b>Senator</b>	James Bruce Thomas D'Alesandro Jr. Andrew J. Easter William F. Fadler Jr. Clarence D. Long George P. Mahoney Alden A. Potter	*J. Glenn Beall Henry J. Lacque Jr.
<b>Districts</b>	1 Thomas F. Johnson 2 Peter Aiello Daniel B. Brewster 3 *Edward A. Garmatz 4 *George H. Fallon  5 *Richard E. Lankford  6 John R. Foley David A. Heller James H. Mann Richard Henry Speidel Edward D. Storm 7 *Samuel N. Friedel	*Edward T. Miller Fife Symington  Harry Kemper Louis W. Collier Pleasanton L. Conquest III James B. McCloskey Robert E. Ennis Henry W. L. Fricke II Frank W. Vanderhoof *DeWitt S. Hyde  Elizabeth P. Brown David A. Halley Norman H. Labovitz

\*Incumbent

(For past vote percentages, 1957 Almanac p. 181)

candidate. Long, in his first political race, has no organization backing, but his vigorous personal campaign has won considerable newspaper publicity.

Three other candidates on the ballot are expected to draw few votes.

Despite his nominal status as the "unity candidate," D'Alesandro is given no more than an even chance to beat Mahoney. The nomination is decided, not by direct popular vote, but by a "county unit" system. It allocates 110 unit votes among Maryland's 23 counties and another 42 unit votes in the six Baltimore election districts. The candidate with the most popular votes in a county gets all its unit votes. The candidate with the most unit votes wins the election. It has happened in the past, and could again, that the man with the most popular votes lost the unit vote election.

The distribution of unit votes short-changes Baltimore and other urban areas, where D'Alesandro is likely to have his greatest strength, and puts disproportionate weight on the rural counties, where D'Alesandro is less well known than Mahoney or Bruce. Mahoney also has run strong in the mayor's hometown of Baltimore in past races, and is believed to be leading in at least two of the six election districts there. Bruce is expected to win at least 19 unit votes, and Long, while he may not win any unit votes, will draw popular votes from the other candidates.

At any rate, the campaign has been a bitter one, and many of the advantages the "unity ticket" was supposed to bring to the faction-ridden Democrats of Maryland already have been lost.

● **House** -- All incumbents except Devereux are seeking reelection and none has opposition in the primary.

## ALABAMA PRIMARY RESULTS

(For background see Weekly Report p. 512)

The results of the May 6 Alabama Democratic primary:

● **Governor** -- State Attorney General John Patterson, 36, of Phenix City and Circuit Judge George C. Wallace, 37, of Clayton ran first and second, and will meet in the June 3 runoff. Unofficial returns from 2,928 of the 3,313 ballot boxes gave Patterson 162,646 votes; Wallace, 135,239. Far behind, in third place, was Jimmy Faulkner, 41, of Bay Minette. The runoff is necessary because no candidate received more than half the total vote in the 14-man field.

The strong showing by Patterson in his first race for office was a major upset. He was ranked among the four leaders in pre-election surveys, but Wallace and Faulkner were believed to be ahead of him. Patterson's strength developed late in the race, and he surprised people by running very well in populous northern Alabama.

Both candidates pledged to maintain school segregation, said they would ask the legislature to empower them to close any school where Federal troops are used to enforce integration. The Alabama Labor Council (AFL-CIO) gave Wallace a "favorable" rating, Patterson an "unfavorable" rating.

● **House** -- All nine Democratic incumbents won re-nomination, which is tantamount to election in Alabama. As expected, Rep. George Grant (D) had a close race in the 2nd District. He defeated State Rep. Wilbur B. Nolen Jr. by an unofficial 1,882 votes, 37,596 to 35,714. Grant stressed his seniority, his "experience and know-how," and warned: "Alabama will lose a Congressional

Member in 1960 -- almost without exception the last elected Member is the one dropped." The only other contest was in the 5th District, where Rep. Albert Rains (D) scored an easy victory over R. H. (Red) Hardin.

● **Executive Committee** -- The contest between "loyalist" and "Dixiecrat" forces for control of the 72-member Democratic Executive Committee also will be settled in the June 3 runoff. Loyalists elected 23 supporters of the controversial party loyalty oath that requires a candidate to pledge his support to the national Democratic ticket before he is permitted to run in the primary. All candidates for another seven positions on the Committee in the June 3 runoff are loyalists, assuring them 30 seats in all. "Dixiecrat" opponents of the loyalty oath won 29 seats in the primary, are assured one more in the runoff, giving them 30 seats, too. Contests between Dixiecrats and loyalists for the remaining 12 seats will settle the question of party control.

## OHIO PRIMARY RESULTS

(For background see Weekly Report p. 537)

A bigger-than-usual Democratic primary vote and an unexpected split in the Republican gubernatorial race highlighted the May 6 Ohio primary.

● **Vote Totals** -- For the first time in recent years, Democrats outvoted Republicans in the primary, 643,795 to 546,241. However, most of the vote-pulling contests were on the Democratic side.

● **Senate** -- Sen. John W. Bricker (R) received more votes than any other candidate in either party, 490,731, in his unopposed bid for renomination. His November opponent, ex-Rep. Stephen M. Young (D), also unopposed, drew 469,539 votes in the Democratic primary. Both figures are complete, unofficial returns.

● **Republican Governor** -- Gov. C. William O'Neill (R) defeated Charles P. Taft, 348,045 to 198,196, to win renomination. Taft, a "standby candidate" who entered the primary when O'Neill had a heart attack in January, made no active campaign. His winning 36 percent of the primary vote was a surprise to Republicans and heartened Democrats. Democrats saw it as a "protest vote" against O'Neill, but Republicans said it was primarily a testimonial to the personal following of Taft, the GOP candidate for Governor in 1952 and a brother of the late Senator.

● **Democratic Governor** -- Michael V. DiSalle of Toledo, who ran and lost to O'Neill in 1956, won the Democratic nomination handily, receiving 37 percent of the total vote in the seven-candidate field. Complete, unofficial results:

Michael V. DiSalle	241,577
Anthony J. Celebrezze	140,491
Albert S. Porter	108,598
Robert N. Gorman	58,258
M.E. Sensenbrenner	52,230
Clingan Jackson	35,277
Vivienne L. Suarez	7,364

The Democratic primary campaign was bitter, but DiSalle claims to have received pledges of support from all his rivals except Jackson.

● **House** -- Interest centered in primaries in four Districts:

**5th District** -- State Sen. Delbert L. Latta (R) was nominated as the GOP choice to succeed retiring Rep. Cliff Clevenger (R). Latta edged his closest competitor in the seven-man field, Thomas S. Ireland, 9,253 to 6,709.

## Political Notes - 5

George Rafferty, defeated Democratic candidate in 1956, was renominated with 8,698 votes over Peter V. Paulus, 5,126.

**9th District** -- Rep. Thomas L. Ashley (D) defeated ex-Rep. Frazier Reams, 34,213 to 17,567, for the Democratic nomination. William K. Gernheuser (R), unopposed for the GOP nomination, drew 29,169 votes.

**10th District** -- Homer E. Abele won the GOP nomination by 612 votes over Rep. Thomas A. Jenkins (R). Jenkins had announced he was withdrawing from the race for reasons of health too late to have his name removed from the ballot. Some GOP leaders in the district urged votes for Jenkins, so that the District Republican Committee could designate the nominee. But strategy failed, with Abele edging Jenkins, 13,114 to 12,502. Walter H. Moeller won the Democratic nomination.

**12th District** -- Samuel L. Devine, the organization choice, was an easy victor in the GOP primary to replace retiring Rep. John M. Vorys (R). In the Democratic race, Walter J. Shapter, who lost to Vorys in 1956, won a narrow victory over organization-backed Robert T. Forman, 14,493 to 12,040. Three other candidates split another 14,000 votes.

The winners of the primary are:

	Democrats	Republicans
<b>Governor</b>		
	Michael V. DiSalle	*C. William O'Neill
<b>Senator</b>		
	Stephen M. Young	*John W. Bricker
<b>Districts</b>		
1	W. Ted Osborne	*Gordon H. Scherer
2	James O. Bradley	*William E. Hess
3	Thomas B. Talbot	*Paul F. Schenck
4	Marjorie Conrad Struna	*William M. McCulloch
5	George Rafferty	Delbert L. Latta
6	*James G. Polk	Elmer S. Barrett
7	Joseph A. Sullivan	*Clarence J. Brown
8	Virgil M. Gase	*Jackson E. Betts
9	*Thomas L. Ashley	William K. Gernheuser
10	Walter H. Moeller	Homer E. Abele
11	Robert E. Cook	*David Dennison
12	Walter J. Shapter Jr.	Samuel L. Devine
13	J. William McCray	*A. D. Baumhart Jr.
14	Jack B. Arnold	*William H. Ayres
15	Herbert U. Smith	*John E. Henderson
16	John Gust Freedom	*Frank T. Bow
17	Robert W. Levering	*J. Harry McGregor
18	*Wayne L. Hays	Francis Wallace
19	*Michael J. Kirwan	Loren E. VanBrocklin
20	*Michael A. Feighan	Melvin E. Schutz
21	*Charles A. Vanik	Emer L. Watson
22	Chat Patterson	*Frances P. Bolton
23	Daniel Winston	*William E. Minshall Jr.

\*Incumbent

(For past vote percentages, 1957 Almanac p. 182)

## INDIANA PRIMARY RESULTS

(For background see Weekly Report p. 536)

All 11 incumbent Representatives were renominated in the May 6 Indiana primary. There were only two serious races:

**6th District** -- Rep. Cecil M. Harden (R) defeated Robert S. Webb, 30,836 to 10,319, in complete unofficial

returns. Webb was aligned with the conservative wing of the Indiana GOP, headed by Sen. William E. Jenner (R) and Gov. Harold W. Handley (R).

**11th District** -- Rep. Charles B. Brownson (R), another Member of the "Eisenhower wing" of the GOP, defeated his conservative rival, Donald C. Bruce, 26,789 to 19,024, in complete, unofficial returns.

In the 11th District Democratic primary, Joseph W. Barr won an upset victory over Patrick J. Barton. Barr was backed by Indianapolis Mayor Philip Bayt, while Barton was supported by Marion County (Indianapolis) Democratic Chairman Owen Mullin and the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education. In the same election, Bayt defeated Mullin for the Democratic nomination for county prosecutor and on May 10 succeeded Mullin as county chairman.

Mullin was a political ally of Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler, of South Bend, while Bayt is aligned with more conservative forces in the state Democratic party.

The list of winners in the primary follows:

District	Democrats	Republicans
1	*Ray J. Madden	Edward P. Keck
2	George H. Bowers	*Charles A. Halleck
3	John Brademas	*F. Jay Nimtz
4	W. Robert Fleming	*E. Ross Adair
5	J. Edward Roush	*John V. Beamer
6	Fred Wampler	*Cecil M. Harden
7	Thomas L. Lemon	*William G. Bray
8	*Winfield K. Denton	Franklin E. Katterjohn
9	Earl Hogan	*Earl Wilson
10	Randall S. Harmon	*Ralph Harvey
11	Joseph W. Barr	*Charles B. Brownson

\*Incumbent

(For past vote percentages, 1957 Almanac p. 181)

## REP. KNUTSON'S PLANS

Rep. Coya Knutson (D Minn.) May 10 said she would be a candidate for reelection in 1958, despite her husband's request that she not run for a third term.

Andrew Knutson May 8 issued a formal statement urging her to abandon her political career because "our home life has deteriorated to the extent that it is practically nonexistent."

Knutson also asked for the dismissal of his wife's executive secretary, William Kjeldahl, on the grounds he "exercised dictatorial powers" over her. Mrs. Knutson also rejected this demand.

Mrs. Knutson was elected to the House from Minnesota's 9th District in 1954, defeating the Republican incumbent, with 51.2 percent of the vote. In 1956 she was reelected with 52.7 percent of the vote.

## NIXON ENDORSEMENT

Reps. James G. Fulton (R Pa.) and Albert P. Morano (R Conn.) May 14 sent letters to all Republican Members of Congress asking them to join in endorsing Vice President Richard M. Nixon for the 1960 Republican Presidential nomination. (Weekly Report p. 569)



## RETIREMENTS

Two more Republicans and a Democrat announced they would retire from Congress this year:

COLORADO -- Rep. William S. Hill (R), 72, a Member of the House since 1941, May 5 announced he would not seek reelection in the 2nd District. Hill is the ranking Republican on the House Agriculture Committee.

NEW YORK -- Sen. Irving M. Ives (R), 62, a Member of the Senate since 1947, May 14 announced he would not be a candidate for reelection for reasons of health. Ives is a member of the Appropriations and Labor and Public Welfare Committees and is Vice Chairman of the Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field.

TEXAS -- Rep. Martin Dies (D), 57, a Member of the House from 1931 to 1945 and from 1953 to the present, did not file for any office this year. Dies' at-large seat

has been abolished in the Texas redistricting. He is a Member of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

## PRIMARY RESULTS HIGHLIGHTS

Here are the highlights of the results of the May 13 primaries in Nebraska and New Mexico. Full details will be carried in the May 23 Weekly Report.

NEBRASKA -- Sen. Roman L. Hruska (R), Gov. Victor A. Anderson (R) and the four incumbent Republican Representatives were renominated. Democrats nominated Frank B. Morrison for the Senate and Ralph G. Brooks for Governor.

NEW MEXICO -- Sen. Dennis Chavez (D) was renominated and State Rep. John Burroughs won the Democratic nomination for Governor. Republicans renominated Gov. E.L. Mechem (R) and chose Forrest Atchley to oppose Chavez. There were no contests for House nominations.

## CONGRESSIONAL RETIREMENTS CONTINUE TO MOUNT

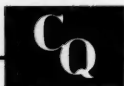
Six Senators and 25 Representatives will not be candidates for reelection in November. All six of the Senators and 19 of the Representatives are Republicans. However, one of the Senators and eight of the Representatives are seeking other offices. Here is the list of Members who are not candidates for reelection:

### SENATE

State	Senator	Plans
California	Knowland (R)	Candidate for Governor
Indiana	Jenner (R)	Retiring
New Jersey	Smith (R)	Retiring
New York	Ives (R)	Retiring
Pennsylvania	Martin (R)	Retiring
Vermont	Flanders (R)	Retiring

### HOUSE

District	Member	1956 Vote %	Plans
California 2	Engle (D)	Unopposed	Candidate for Senate
California 1	Scudder (R)	53.6	Retiring
California 25	Hillings (R)	63.8	Seeking Attorney General nomination
Colorado 2	Hill (R)	53.4	Retiring
Illinois 8	Gordon (D)	59.5	Retiring
Iowa 4	LeCompte (R)	50.7	Retiring
Maryland 2	Devereux (R)	58.1	Candidate for Governor
Massachusetts 9	Nicholson (R)	61.1	Retiring
Minnesota 4	McCarthy (D)	64.1	Seeking Senate nomination
New Jersey 12	Kean (R)	69.7	Candidate for Senate
New Jersey 13	Sieminski (D)	45.0	Defeated in primary
New Jersey 1	Wolverton (R)	58.3	Retiring
New York 32	Kearney (R)	67.5	Retiring
New York 34	Williams (R)	57.5	Retiring
North Dakota AL	Burdick (R)	62.6	Retiring
North Dakota AL	Krueger (R)	62.0	Retiring
Ohio 5	Clevenger (R)	62.3	Retiring
Ohio 10	Jenkins (R)	Unopposed	Retiring
Ohio 12	Vorys (R)	61.8	Retiring
Pennsylvania 7	James (R)	61.9	Retiring
Pennsylvania 6	Scott (R)	51.5	Seeking Senate nomination
Texas AL	Dies (D)	98.5	Retiring
Vermont AL	Prouty (R)	67.1	Seeking Senate nomination
Washington 4	Holmes (R)	50.4	Retiring
West Virginia 6	Byrd (D)	57.4	Seeking Senate nomination



## Presidential Report

### ADVERTISING COUNCIL SPEECH ON SAFETY AND SOLVENCY

*Following is the text of President Eisenhower's May 6 remarks to the 1958 Washington conference of the Advertising Council:*

Mr. Cutler and my friends:

It seems to have become an annual habit for me to come over to meet the members of the Advertising Council. For my part, it has been a pleasure. At least, it gives me an opportunity not only to welcome you back again in the Capital for your deliberations here, but to thank you for the great work you have done on behalf of the public and on behalf of America. I notice, too, that in my discussions with you, I have constantly referred to the world situation, starting with the need of our country and the need of all civilization for peace, talking about the situation as we see it now and what are some of the important tasks we have to get done if we are going to get even one tiny step further toward that objective.

I see no reason this year for changing the pattern. Our prime need is still peace. Our great threat is still a dictatorship that is insensitive to human values, that is tyrannical and will not give up its publicly announced purpose of subjugating the world by one means or another -- in other words, to bring about so-called "revolution of the proletariat" and establish the world under a Communist philosophy under the control of the Kremlin. This threat of theirs, of course we know, is no idle boast. They have built a tremendous military machine and they have shown a very great skill in inventing, developing and using weapons of the most destructive power the world has known. Now, all of this, combined with their readiness and their skill in using propaganda, and its political and economic penetration, poses for us a broader threat than we pictured even just one year ago. While we believed then they were concentrating more on the military threat, yet now we see the Soviets at least partially blocked in their readiness to threaten weaker nations with military power and to bring about an uneasiness and unstable political situation in neighboring smaller countries. They turn more and more to the economic, the political, the propaganda types of invasion of these other countries.

#### MILITARY FORCE

Now for ourselves we know that the basis of our defense is a highly efficient and strong military force. Without going into details of that type of force, I shall give you a very clear concept of the types and characters of weapons, and therefore the formations and methods that must be used. I want to talk just a little bit about the organization of the defense force itself. I have a friend -- all of you know him, he is the head of one of our greatest corporations -- and he gave me a bit of an analogy the other day that struck me forcibly. And each time I have tried its use upon a business man, he has acknowledged with a smile that he believed he saw a need for military modernization more keenly and clearly than he before had done. The analogy of this one, my friend said, is that most people know how a good business is conducted -- a corporation with its board of directors and its chief executive and the channeling of instructions to the board and the policies it adopts through that executive officer's order. It gives to him a great wide latitude in his operational plan which in its broad outlines is approved by the board. In all, little changes he has to make -- sometimes they are financial, sometimes they are in other different programs that don't seem to be moving -- are always within the limits of policies established by the board; but the board clearly recognizes not only his right but also his duty to do these things to keep ahead of their competition.

Now, he said, "This is the thing I would like to put before you. Let's assume that this board of directors does not hold the chief executive so responsible as I have just pictured. Instead, the board brings before them the heads of the several functional divisions of the corporation and the heads of those groups that are subsidiaries or wholly-owned subsidiaries. They talk about

how to go about their plans and programs and give them certain general instructions, even to the extent of giving them general guidance or even specific guidance for their budgets." He says, "Well now, in any kind of competition such a company would be bankrupt. The profit and loss sheet very quickly would show it to be a very weak sort of organization, and the board of directors would either have to reform or to just get out of business." "Now", he says, "that is the only thing, as far as I can see, that the Defense Department needs -- to get responsible executive authority, clearly established in the Secretary of Defense." And I believe this is the nub of the thing we are talking about.

Now he is not a czar! He does not get authority because he likes it. He does not get authority merely because he happens to be commanding three million people in our services. He gets authority from the Congress, which constitutionally establishes armies and establishes policies for their conduct, and all the rest of it. But it must be recognized that this rapidly changing technology of ours -- with the power of weapons, with the speed with which destructive force can be brought against us -- does not give an opportunity for the military forces to be commanded or controlled by pre-conceived directives and detailed directives that are not in themselves unified by the authority of a single individual who is responsible for operations. This is what we are talking about. To state it very clearly: The strategic plan that our country uses to control or to defend itself against a threat -- if such a threat would eventuate -- is the business of one authority, because it can be a single plan. It must be a single plan. You cannot be fighting in the South Pacific when you think and the Government thinks you should be fighting in the North Atlantic. It is a single strategic plan, and it is controlled and directed and operated by a single authority: The Secretary of Defense and the Commanding Chiefs.

#### SECRETARY'S POWER

Now, the only additional power that this Secretary needs is that supervisory control over all parts of the Defense Department that allows him to say, "You, you and you will give such and such logistic, administrative and supply support to these people who are fighting under my direction." He must have that authority or he cannot operate a unified defense of our country. And so I say in this whole business there are two words that describe our purposes: safety and solvency.

The reason I go to the side of solvency is this. Over the past five years, only for our defense establishment we have spent something like two hundred billion dollars. If, in a peaceful world, we could have used those two hundred billions through private spending or public service, we can scarcely imagine the United States that we now could have. With all of our schools built, all of our roads built and all of our hospitals built that we would need for the next 10 years with every one of them splendidly equipped, there would still be 10 billion dollars rather than 40 for the defense establishment. We still would have something like 50 billion dollars to retire some of our public debt. But if we take this 40 or more billion dollars now that we are planning annually to spend -- and remember, every cent of it comes from the clothing you wear, the food you eat, the shelter you have -- this goes right on down to the last person in the United States. We recognize that this sum is one that must be treated seriously, and yet its effect upon our economy and on our people's welfare must be carefully studied so as to minimize its economic impact on each family in the country.

So reorganization is not only effectiveness in operations, but efficiency in the production of every weapon, every soldier, every unit throughout the whole military establishment so we can keep to the bare minimum these tremendous sums we are called upon to spend. Because, my friends, we are looking toward an era of some 10, 15, 20 -- maybe even 40 -- years ahead. We have got to know how to carry these sums without damaging our economy,

without inducing us to go to the easy road of economic controls or price controls and all that sort of thing. We want a free economy, so we have got our own responsibility; that of securing the country, staying solvent, not only in the sense of not becoming bankrupt but staying solvent in our possession of those values that we so treasure.

The word economy, of course, brings to my mind for a moment the state of our economy. I am one of those whose faith in this country is in its complete readiness, and its power to become constantly more prosperous, more economically strong, and more morally and spiritually strong. I simply believe that no one can ever lose by buying America in any way they want to buy it -- with their time, with their effort, with their dedication in public service, with their money -- any way. America is the concept that must guide all of us and give to each of us a feeling of tremendous confidence. As of this moment none of us is going to pretend that everything is going economically as we would like. We are not in one of those periods that we describe either as a boom or as steady progress toward greater prosperity, higher standards and greater fiscal strength in our Nation. And there are numbers of things that have been done by the Federal Government -- and will be done -- to inspire this economy of ours to get back on a better road, a road that is leading higher, rather than somewhat downward or crookedly, on to a level of prosperity.

If we are talking about, either in savings or in extra expenditures, of a total, let us say, of 15 billion dollars altogether, we would still be talking about only an infinitesimal part of a 430-billion-dollar GNP (Gross National Product) which this country is bound to have this year, even with all of the downturn in the economy. So it is 430 billion dollars of effort, the most of which is by 173 million separate people. Their work, their desires, the satisfaction of those desires and all of the forces and the economic activity that comes out of the satisfaction of wants is what brings this country along. Now, the Federal Government can do some part of this -- will do some part of it -- is doing some part of it. But by and large, ladies and gentlemen, I can't think of any greater opportunity for such a body as this to make every American understand that if he is not scared, he can go ahead -- if he wants to.

#### WORLD TRADE

And now, I would like to go from the economy to speak of a subject that affects our own economy. The first subject about which I spoke was the measures we take to be safe militarily and economically from the threat that comes from the Kremlin. Now, I want to talk for a moment about world trade, to speak of it because of its economic effects upon ourselves. World trade last year was about 100 billion dollars. One-fifth of that was conducted by our country alone. Now, of that, 20 billion dollars is in products. Four and a half million American workers are engaged all the time -- full-time jobs -- in foreign trade. Our exports, of course, exceed our imports by a very definite measure. We send abroad about ten and a half billion dollars worth of manufactured goods and bring in something a little over three billion from foreign countries. The ratio is more than three to one in our favor, and as I say, four and a half million people are manufacturing these things. If we were suddenly to cut off that, or stifle it by any unwise action, we would immediately have a tremendous impact on our labor force, and likewise on the materials that come into the country that we need to have. Most of the imports -- I think it's something on the order of 10 billion dollars -- are raw materials that range from everything from rubber to mica, platinum and nickel -- you people know what they are. America needs those things to run its business today. We sell so that they can buy our things, and we buy so they can sell. If we don't do it, our economy will be shrunken and shriveled by the measure that is indicated by the figures I have given you.

But, of course, there is a wider implication, a wider meaning of this whole program of freer trade than that of the immediate effect upon our economy. It is the development of peaceful conditions in this world and strengthening our position vis a vis the Kremlin. If we can trade with these countries and if they can trade with us, they are bound to us by economic forces that reinforce all of the spiritual unity that we may experience when we stand against tyranny, against dictatorship, against communism. But if we are not so reinforcing our spiritual and political aspirations among ourselves, then where do these people go to trade? Just one place: the Kremlin. We cannot possibly afford

the economic loss, and above all, we cannot afford the political losses that would be ours if these countries, compelled to go into the Communist orbit by economic requirements, then begin to embrace the economic doctrine as the only thing left for them. I think each of you can see what would happen to our bases, to every single spot on the earth where we are sending aid to help local troops and local populations to stem the tide. You can understand how they would not be able economically to support their own forces. You would see that they could not possibly withstand the political and propaganda pressures that would be brought 'agin' them.

Now since this economic invasion of the Soviets has started, we calculate something over two billion dollars has been sent by them in credits abroad, at very low rates of interest -- two percent and so on. But more than that, they are showing a greater and greater readiness to indulge just in barter trade. And in barter trade, since they can set their price any way they want, any time they want, and under any conditions, we are handicapped unless we take hold of this problem in the most sensible, logical and comprehensive way we possibly can.

To put on unconscionable tariffs -- to establish broadly based quotas -- would be ruinous to America, to America's safety and certainly to its prosperity. This is something, my friends, that I bespeak your consideration for every single waking day. In the Government, in the administrative halls of this Government, there is not a day when the three subjects that I have suggested to you this morning do not have our undivided attention. They are: (1) the defenses of our country, the character of their reorganization and their proper economical administration; (2) the economy of this country -- what can be done -- what should be done; and (3) the helping of our friends in the world to get that economic base for themselves so that they can lead a decent life and stand with us in their belief for the material benefits that come from the kind of spiritual values that our country has always worshipped and followed. If we can help them establish that economic base, then they, too, can march by our side as sturdy, valued allies. And indeed, if we can do these things across the world and do them well, then I say the threat of communism will recede -- until that day, finally, when we can win a true and real peace.

I have kept you much longer this morning than I intended, but I am a little bit like one of those televisions that run by remote control. Someone pushed the button and I couldn't stop. And I am sorry. Thank you very much and goodbye.

#### DEFENSE PLAN APPEAL

*The White House May 8 confirmed reports that President Eisenhower had written to several hundred U.S. business leaders urging their support for his defense reorganization plan. Following is the text of one such letter, to an unknown recipient, as printed by the New York Times May 12:*

I am sure it is no news to you that I am engaged in an all-out effort to secure legislation under which the Defense Department may be organized to meet modern security requirements with maximum efficiency and minimum cost. In a number of instances I have detailed publicly my reasons for urging this action: I hope you believe these sound.

Because of your business experience, it seems to me that you may be particularly impressed by an analysis suggested to me lately by a good friend who heads one of our great corporations. He suggested that present operations within the Department of Defense are similar to a corporate operation that would permit each important subordinate to report separately and independently to the board of directors, by-passing the chief executive (officer) entirely. This, of course, would be completely unworkable; it could hardly be tolerated long because tough competition with better organized units would soon produce a profit and loss statement that could spell disaster.

As of today, the Defense Department must operate under a system, or lack of system, similar to one that, as I say, would not be tolerated by a successful business corporation. All of us know that the competition faced by the Defense Department is the sternest in the world, that provided by the military might of the Soviet Union. The single objective of the Defense Department is the Nation's security; in this it must be successful. Of course, in a successful company, the board of directors operates through its chief executive officer. He is trusted to make, within the limits



prescribed by the board, decisions regarding details of general programs and operations as necessary.

I believe that, in a similar manner, the Secretary of Defense must, under broad policies described by the Congress, make sure that the defense establishment operates under single direction, is responsive to changing needs and is in addition economically administered. Moreover, he must have the flexibility, within guide lines adopted by the Congress to make detailed changes in programs, organization and doctrine as required by the rapidly changing technology of defense. In fact it is this technology, the advance of which is accelerated more and more each year, that is one of the most compelling reasons for according to the Secretary of Defense the necessary authority to keep the entire defense establishment completely fit and ready for performance of whatever tasks may fall to it, night or day.

If this little comparison with corporate practices appeals to you as helpful in appreciating the crying need for defense modernization, I hope that you and others will find it useful in awakening the public to the grave seriousness of this matter. I am sending this letter, or one nearly identical, to a number of my good friends in the business world.

With warm regard, sincerely,

D.E.

### LITTLE ROCK TROOPS

*Following is the text of President Eisenhower's May 8 statement on the withdrawal of troops from Central High School, Little Rock, Ark. (Weekly Report p. 663):*

Since last September the Federal Government has stationed soldiers at the Little Rock High School to prevent obstruction of the orders of the United States District Court. Since the summer recess starts at the Central High School on May twenty-eighth, and since there will be no further present need for guardsmen, I have directed that they be released on May twenty-ninth.

Following that date I trust that state and local officials and citizens will assume their full responsibility and duty for seeing that the orders of the Federal Court are not obstructed. The faithful execution of this responsibility will make it unnecessary for the Federal Government to act further to preserve the integrity of our judicial processes.

### ADDRESS TO NEGRO LEADERS

*Following is the text of President Eisenhower's May 13 remarks to a luncheon meeting of Negro leaders sponsored by the National Newspaper Publishers Assn.:*

Thank you very much. I am truly grateful for the warmth of your reception. Mr. Walker (William O. Walker, publisher of The Cleveland Call and Post), ladies and gentlemen:

Always it is a privilege for me to have the opportunity of greeting to the Nation's capital any group of Americans who are assembled to participate in any of our country's problems. In doing so, I am always careful to use no adjectives in describing the American group that I am talking to. Though some are farmers or some are Chambers of Commerce people, or some like you may be Negroes, we are Americans and we have American problems.

#### THREAT OF COMMUNISM

Just as I would before any other group, I should like to talk to you about the things that bother me. I know more about them than I know exactly what bothers you. It's the problems of living in this world -- of our country living in this world -- in and under the threat of communism; the threat of its force, of its economic penetration, of its propaganda and its political efforts. It's the strength of our economy, its down-tips and its upturns, its booms and its recessionary movements.

We have three especially important problems in the international world that now, in my opinion, in my conviction and in my knowledge affect our economy. These are the problems of our security through our own military forces, through our mutual aid programs with our friends, through world trade -- the way they affect our economy and the way our economy affects them. These are reciprocal influences because if our military defense is strong, you and I feel strong in the things that we do -- in the papers you publish or the work that you do. You have the feeling of security

that you would not get unless this country were paying for its military defenses. Likewise, our economy would not have the same sense of confidence and buoyancy. We would not buy as we should. We would think there was no way of saving something out of this terrible threat, should it ever eventuate. In mutual aid our effort is designed to bring to a higher level the economic strength of many of the newly developing countries so that they may share their burden of our common security.

Certainly our reciprocal trade as it operates makes each of us -- each of these countries -- stronger because of the exchange of goods that we need in return for those that we over-produce and send to others. All of these things affect our economy, and I repeat that only as that economy is strong can it keep these programs functioning smoothly and effectively to the benefit of all of us.

Defense must be kept at the absolute minimum in cost but with the maximum efficiency. This group is part of America that is paying the bills. This bill is something on the order of forty billions and more annually. Each of you is now wearing clothes that have been increased in price because of those costs. The taxes you have paid have gone into them. Therefore, it is very pertinent for us to examine the necessity for these costs. Exactly how much do we need in deterrent force -- how much do we need all the way along the line -- to make certain that this country is truly safe and secure. Any cent that we spend over and above what is necessary by the highest standards of efficiency is waste and increases our costs. This is a problem for all of us. Now this is the kind of thing that I talk about all the time because I believe our defenses must be made efficient without useless cost. I believe a program of mutual aid is absolutely necessary if we are to make it possible for our defense forces to defend us. And I believe mutual trade is necessary or our economy will collapse and all these functions will be damaged.

#### CIVIL RIGHTS

Now I realize as I talk about these matters that there is still, nevertheless, in your minds a special problem -- that one of civil rights. Because of the problems that have been raised about the issue of racial discrimination and indeed any other types of discrimination, we have to be interested. We must be interested. We must do something about the constitutional rights of the individual. To my mind, every American whatever his religion, his color, his race or anything else, should have exactly the same concern for these matters as does any individual who may have felt embarrassment or resentment because those rights have not been properly observed. So it means that every American, if we are to be true to our constitutional heritage, must have respect for the law. He must know that he is equal before the law. He must have respect for the courts. He must have respect for others. He must make perfectly certain he can, in every single kind of circumstance, respect himself.

In such problems as this, there are no revolutionary cures. They are evolutionary. I started in the Army in 1911. I have lived to see the time come when in none of the armed services is practiced any kind of discrimination because of race, religion or color. In the Federal Government this same truth holds steady. In laws we have seen enacted those affecting the rights of voting. They are let us pray, to be observed exactly as any other law passed and published by the Congress.

Such things as these mean progress. But I do believe that as long as they are human problems -- because they are buried in the human heart rather than ones merely to be solved by a sense of logic and of right -- we must have patience and forbearance. We must depend more on better and more profound education than simply on the letter of the law. We must make sure that enforcement will not in itself create injustice. I do not decry laws, for they are necessary. But I say that laws themselves will never solve problems that have their roots in the human heart and in the human emotions. It is because of this very reason that I am more hopeful that we will, as the years go past, speak to each other only as Americans without any adjectives to describe us as special types of Americans. I am hopeful that we will see ourselves as equals before the law, equal in economic and every other kind of opportunity that is open to any other citizen. It is because education and understanding and betterment of human people can bring these things about, that I am hopeful.



Now, my friends, there is one author that I rarely quote -- I never quote -- and that is myself. But Fred Morrow, one of my valued assistants in the White House, happened to be looking over a speech I made in 1952 on human relations -- civil rights. The talk was made in October of 1952 in Los Angeles, and I take from it a very short quotation because it represents my creed today as closely as I could possibly express it today. It is this:

"This problem and its solution are the job of all of us. Government can help and must help, but the final answer is up to you and to me, and must be achieved in the communities where we live. Every American who opposes inequality, every American who helps in even the smallest way to make equality of opportunity a living fact, is doing the business of America."

This, my friends, is my belief. I believe as long as we are doing the business of America, as long as we are doing it with respect to her security, to the certainty of her defense, to her relationships with other nations, to the spurring of our economy

to greater and greater heights of production -- everything we do as Americans makes America stronger. Therefore, every person who performs in this way is himself or herself part of America's strength.

Actually, I wanted to come over here just to say to each of you: Welcome. I trust that all of the problems you here study will command your interest and your feeling that through studying them you will be more able to help the rest of us in reaching better solutions; that you yourselves may better help others to reach those understandings throughout our country. I know that your discussions are not based on any one subject. On the contrary, as Americans you run clear across the gamut of interesting subjects. In all this work I extend to you my felicitations, my congratulations and the very profound wish that as a result of this conference each of us will go out of it with a better understanding of ourselves and of our country, and with the determination to make it still a better and better place in which to live. Thank you very much.

## THE TEXT OF OF PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S MAY 14 PRESS CONFERENCE

*Following is the complete text of President Eisenhower's May 14 press conference:*

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning. Please sit down. This morning I have one short announcement.

### ALGERIA AND LEBANON

You people know that there are very delicate situations now in Lebanon and Algeria. These situations can well be very grave as they develop. We are watching them closely, and that is all I can say about the matter, because I believe any words now when emotions are so stirred and extremism can be voiced all around the world, that it is best for the moment to say nothing about them. So I will have nothing to say. This is not usual; I assure you it is not my custom to do this, but that is what I think should be done this morning.

### SOUTH AMERICAN DEMONSTRATIONS

Q. (MARVIN L. ARROWSMITH, Associated Press): Mr. President, how do you assess the current wave of anti-American demonstrations in South America against the Vice President? Do you see any pattern of Communist inspiration, or could it also be a case of genuine resentment against U.S. policies?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, you have raised a very interesting but a very complex picture. I don't think there is any single cause. There is always -- there are economic causes.

For example, in Uruguay, you may know about the difficulty there have been about these packing plants that were originally owned by the United States and which can no longer make a living, and they, where they want to get rid of them. There is the -- in Bolivia, you have always the tin problem.

In Peru, you have the very low prices of, current prices of lead, zinc, copper, and so on. And in Venezuela, on the economic side, you have had these rumors that the United States was ready to -- was trying to impose quotas upon a country, quotas on the oil-producing countries; and, of course, there is no truth to this last one at all.

But there have been economic difficulties, and it's -- one reason that we are so certain with these developing countries and with many of them dependent on raw materials for their living, they have got to have trade. They have got to trade with us. They have got to have some aid, and the economic aid programs of this country today, and trade programs, in my opinion, are as vital to our security as any defensive measure we take.

Now, as to whether or not there are Communists in all these, there is a habit, as we know, of the Communists to try to exploit and take leadership in any unrest that is latent or developing, and if they can bring it out in the open as a real riot, why, that seems to be a practice of theirs, and there has been sort of a pattern around the world: in Burma, Jakarta, in South America, other places, that looks like there is some kind of concerted idea and plan that is followed.

So, while I think no one would be so bold as to make direct accusation, the fact is that it looks like a lot of case, a case of

where there is a lot of smoke; and, therefore, there is probably some fire.

### TROOPS TO CARIBBEAN

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Scherer.

Q. (RAY L. SCHERER, N.B.C.): Mr. President, could you discuss the considerations which lead to the dispatch of troops to the Caribbean?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, it is the most -- it is the simplest precautionary type of measure in the world. You -- we had reports yesterday that were serious. We knew nothing of the facts. We could get no reports from the outside, other than telephone calls from the embassy; and not knowing what was happening, and not knowing whether the Peruvian government might not want some aid from us, we simply put it at places where it would be available, in reasonable amounts, and in bases that were well within the American zone; and that is all there was to it. There was no -- there was no -- no -- even no offer was made to the Peruvians. The idea was only in the case they would want to ask it, would we even think of it.

THE PRESIDENT: I kept saying Peruvians; I mean Venezuelans.

### NIXON'S SCHEDULE

Q. (PETER LISAGOR, Chicago Daily News): Lisagor of the Chicago Daily News --

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

Q. (LISAGOR): Mr. President, I would like to ask whether we anticipated these demonstrations would be as violent and furious as they were and whether, in the light of that any thought was ever given to cancelling out a part of the Vice President's schedule to prevent them?

THE PRESIDENT: No. These things were discussed, but there was no thought given to cancelling Mr. Nixon's visits to these countries. In each case he was invited by the government and, as you know, many of these state leaders or presidents-elect have come to visit this government. It is a courtesy to return their call when you can, and, moreover, it was because of his ability to discuss with leaders down there some of the problems that I just referred to, some of your economic problems, and in the hope that we could reach better understanding, that such a trip as that is undertaken.

Now, no one, I think, anticipated the violence of -- particularly this last riot, and I think possibly everybody there was a bit caught by surprise.

### WAGE-PRICE MORATORIUM

Q. (LLOYD M. SCHWARTZ, Fairchild Publications): Mr. President, some members of the Commerce Department's Business Advisory Council have just recommended that you ask for a moratorium on price and wage increases. I wonder whether this strikes you as a practical approach to the recession problems?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, this asking a moratorium, I think that is merely trying to use persuasive powers to get them to avoid both price and wage increases. Now, some of them, I think, already are scheduled, and I don't know, I would have to take a look at that as a feasible suggestion. I have constantly urged that both business and labor leaders take a very long look at this problem, and to see whether the persistent wage-price spiral is not a thing that we must get away from in the long run or we are going to suffer for it.

#### INTEGRATION ENFORCEMENT

Q. (MRS. MAY CRAIG, Portland, Maine, Press Herald): Mr. President, Gov. Collins of Florida, in a recent article in Look Magazine, surveys the segregation system in the South, and what he says he is determined to see in Florida, Point Two, is this: "Segregation of the races in public schools and recreational facilities will continue in any community where its abandonment would cause deep and dangerous hostility."

My question is: Do you intend to follow the Little Rock pattern in other states where there is hostility to it?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, what do you mean by the "Little Rock pattern"?

Q. (MRS. CRAIG): Sending in the Federal troops.

THE PRESIDENT: For what?

Q. (MRS. CRAIG): As you said, to obey a court order.

THE PRESIDENT: That is right, to obey a court order; and that is the point. I did not send troops anywhere because of an argument or a statement by a governor about segregation. There was a court order, and there was not only mob interference with the execution of that order, but there was a statement by the governor that he would not intervene to see that that court order would be exercised. That is exactly what I did.

Now, I don't know, I am not going to try to predict what the exact circumstances in any other case will be. But I do say this: I deplore the need or the use of troops anywhere to get American citizens to obey the orders of constituted courts; because I want to point this one thing out: there is no person in this room whose basic rights are not involved in any successful defiance to the carrying out of court orders.

For example, let us assume one of you was arrested, and you were arrested by a sheriff who didn't -- who was -- didn't think what you were doing in the particular town was correct, and the town was inflamed against you but the Federal judge says -- this being, let's say, taking place on some Federal property, the Federal judge comes in and says he will issue a writ of habeas corpus and you are in jail, unjustly, illegally, unconstitutionally.

But there is no power there, no one -- the governor won't intervene; the marshal of the court is powerless, no one can do anything. Now, what is a President going to do? Now that is a question you people answer for yourselves. I answered it for myself.

#### ANTI-AMERICAN DEMONSTRATIONS

Q. (CHALMERS M. ROBERTS, Washington Post): Mr. President, you said a few moments ago that these anti-American demonstrations or outbursts of one kind or another around the world appeared to look like some kind of a plan or concerted idea by the Communists.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I said no one thing could be, have -- take the full blame for any of these, but I did say that there did look, in this particular case, that there was a pattern.

Q. (ROBERTS): What I wanted to ask, sir, was do you see this as an effort to provoke these incidents or to exploit incidents arising for other reasons?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think that a large part of it would be exploitation. As a matter of fact, I have been through this myself. In 19 -- in January 1951, the President sent me to 12 capitals, I believe it was, in 14 days, 18 days.

It was a very difficult trip, I assure you, in mid-winter, and that both in two, and I think three, of the big European cities, there was placards from one end to the other that they were going to -- there was going to be a demonstration here that would chase the Americans, and particularly the "Old General" back to the United States.

Well, they fizzled out because, fortunately for me, I still have a name over there as being sort of the liberator of the country, so

#### Conference in Brief

President Eisenhower May 14 held his 36th press conference of his second term, two weeks after his 35th. (Weekly Report p. 543) The President made these points:

● ANTI-NIXON DEMONSTRATIONS -- He did not think there was "any single cause" for the demonstrations against Vice President Richard M. Nixon in Latin America, but "there is a habit, as we know, of the Communists to try to exploit and take leadership in any unrest that is latent or developing."

● WHITE NOMINATION -- Concerning his nomination of W. Wilson White as Assistant Attorney General, "you do what you can" to get the nomination approved by Congress. "But if a Senate chairman wants to bottle that appointment up for a long time, you have a very difficult situation; and I, for one, have not yet found a really good way to get it out of there."

● PUBLIC WORKS -- "With minor exceptions" there were no additional public works projects "that will do anything for this present recession." As for starting new programs, "it will be two years before they will be actually in construction."

● FOREIGN AID AND TRADE -- While the legislation approved by Congress might not follow his program exactly, he would be the last to suggest that Congress should act "on a rubber stamp basis." He would do his best to persuade Congress that he was right, but that did not mean he could not accept "cheerfully" changes in "some detail of procedure or any other things of that kind."

that the Communist papers, which, in possibly '45 were saying I was a very great fellow, had a hard time now to say I was a villain. And so -- but I do know something of, I experienced some of, these things, and when you are living in a house where the fences around are all painted "Go Home Ike," and all that, why, you feel it. But I think that they are largely efforts to exploit situations rather than to by, you might say, de novo create them.

Q. (ROBERTS): Would it violate your initial admonition to us to ask whether in this group of situations that you were talking about you do include the French Algerian and Lebanese situations?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I would say I really can't talk about them because they are not necessarily the same kind.

#### TEAKIN RECOMMENDATION

Q. (PAT MUNROE, Chicago American): Mr. President, several months ago, Sen. Dirksen recommended Robert Teakin for the U.S. Court of Appeals in Chicago. Teakin is now being investigated by a House subcommittee. I wonder if you intend to nominate him, sir?

THE PRESIDENT: Why, I have never made such a -- I never indicated in any way a decision about the possibility of appointing him. There are all sorts of investigations of numbers of people before an important appointment is made, and I haven't in this case anything to say at all.

#### URUGUAY PLANT SEIZURE

THE PRESIDENT: I think this gentleman right there.

Q. (McLELLAN SMITH, York, Pennsylvania, Dispatch): Mr. President, the day before Mr. Nixon arrived in Montevideo, Uruguay, the government seized that private plant down there financed by American capital. They did that at a time when this Administration is trying to get private capital to invest more money abroad in foreign countries.

Now, my question is this: If we permit this thing to occur, isn't it going to damage this program of sending of private capital abroad? Are we going to make any representations to the Uruguayan government, or are we just -- let them take the plant?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I am not going to discuss this thing in the great -- in the detail that it would require, if you were going into all the differing situations. But you must admit that Uruguay was suddenly facing a very emergency situation, because the American parties wanting to get out of this business, they no longer could make any money, and they were trying to find purchasers; and, therefore, it looked like there was going to be no meat packing taking place for the Uruguayan population.

And remember this: There is no country in the world that is precluded from seizing property as long as it is ready to give just compensation. In our own country, right here, a state can take -- a state, any state, can take private property from you. It does have to give just compensation.

Now, to say we are ignoring the situation is, of course, beside the point. We, of course -- we are keeping in close touch with it. But there are, as I say -- this isn't a usual thing, and you cannot generalize that this is Uruguayan practice. They have not done this before.

#### NIXON WELCOME

Q. (GARNETT D. HORNER, Washington Star): The Washington Star is urging in a front-page editorial today, sir, that the people of Washington turn out in force when Mr. Nixon returns tomorrow to show him that there are some people around who like him.

THE PRESIDENT: I am one of them.

Q. (HORNER): I am asked to ask you, sir, if you plan to meet him at the airport and if you think it would be a good idea for all Government workers to be let out so they can do likewise.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, as a matter of fact, while normally it would -- while it would be creating a precedent, because of my admiration for his calmness and fortitude and his courage in very trying circumstances, I would like to make some special gesture. Now, just exactly what my morning schedule will permit, I am not sure; because I don't know what time he is coming yet, and I certainly won't know until after his evening's program in Venezuela is completed.

But as far as -- if it were feasible, if it is feasible and you could take the Governmental workers that are on the line of march, and you found out the time or the route of entry in the city, if in a half-hour's time we could give them out 45 minutes or an hour, why, I would be all in favor of it, but I haven't yet seen any scheme for doing it. But I would go along with your spirit of your editorial, anyway.

#### NIXON EUROPE TRIP

Q. (JOHN SCALI, Associated Press): Mr. President, Vice President Nixon was tentatively planning to visit Europe on a goodwill visit sometime this fall. In view of the demonstrations that he has encountered in Peru and in Venezuela, do you see any need for him to reconsider his trip?

THE PRESIDENT: I wouldn't think so. If I were making it, I wouldn't reconsider; and I don't think he would think of it for a second.

#### SUPERLINERS

THE PRESIDENT: This lady right here. You.

Q. (MARY PHILOMENE VON HERBERG, Pacific Shipper): During the Senate hearing yesterday --

THE PRESIDENT: You will have to speak a little louder.

Q. (MISS VON HERBERG): If I have to tell you my whole name, it is kind of hard. During the Senate hearing yesterday on a bill to construct the superliner passenger vessel for the Pacific, and one for the Atlantic, this bill passed the House by an almost 3-1 vote, a controversy arose between the Defense and Commerce Departments.

The Defense Department says it desperately needs these ships in operation now, so that in time of an emergency they would be able to carry troops. The Commerce Department says they want the ships for trade, but they are kind of against the financing, the only financing on which the operators say they can buy these ships. Do you have any comment on that?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, they brought the thing to me yesterday, but it has not been -- I have not been given an analysis which yet make me -- give me yet the right to make a judgment. I will take a look at it.

#### INCOME TAX CUT

Q. (WILLIAM MCGAFFIN, Chicago Daily News): Mr. President, Congress will have to take a look at taxes no later than June or otherwise certain taxes will expire. And there is a feeling in doing so Congress may decide to cut the income taxes. If they do, will you go along with them or will you veto the measure?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, again you are asking me always to prophesy, and I really --

Q. (MCGAFFIN): The tax cut, Mr. President, is very much in the news.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, it may be, but I still don't see any reason to say anything more about the tax, and I have told you people time and again that the Secretary of the Treasury, the leaders of the Senate and the leaders of the House are watching this every day, when is the time to take it up, and exactly what the measure should be. So, I'm --

Q. (MCGAFFIN): Do you agree you will have to --

THE PRESIDENT: What is that?

Q. (MCGAFFIN): Do you agree, sir, that a decision will have to be made before the end of June?

THE PRESIDENT: A decision is going to have to be made soon.

#### WHITE NOMINATION, INTEGRATION

Q. (EDWARD P. MORGAN, American Broadcasting Company): Two questions relating to civil rights, Mr. President. Senator Eastland is boasting that he is going to get reelected by blocking your civil rights program. Your nomination of Mr. White, as Assistant Attorney General, has been bottled up in his Judiciary Committee for months. Do you plan to push for his confirmation?

Item two, Virginia schools, several of them are under Federal Court order to desegregate in September. What is the Federal Government doing now, if anything, say, by quiet F.B.I. investigations, informal talks with civic leaders to prevent in advance a recurrence in, say, Arlington, of the Little Rock incident?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I don't believe that you can start a Gestapo around here. Mr. Morgan, and have a secret police going down into every place they can to worm out of people what their evil intentions can be. Now, what I think is this: Everything we say, everything we do must be to support the law of the land, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, whether or not we always individually approve it.

Now, so far as to getting Mr. White approved by the Senate, you do what you can. But if a Senate chairman wants to bottle that appointment up for a long time, you have a very difficult situation; and I, for one, have not yet found a really good way to get it out of there.

#### PUBLIC WORKS

THE PRESIDENT: All right, Mr. --

Q. (RAYMOND P. BRANDT, St. Louis Post Dispatch): The latest reports show the gross national product still going down. Have you any plans to revive your ideas about public works to increase employment and expenditures?

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Brandt, I don't believe for one second that any -- except without -- I will put it this way: With minor exceptions that there is any additional public works to be decided upon, brought into the appropriations picture and finally built that will do anything for this present recession.

I don't believe that -- I don't believe that anything beyond small things in the agricultural field or upper -- upstream, things where workmen can go to work very quickly, and acceleration of programs already started -- for example, your post office and all that sort of thing. That is the kind of thing that will bring some people to work. But to start new plans, it will be two years before they will be actually in construction.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

Q. (JOHN HERLING, Editors Syndicate): This is on the extension of unemployment insurance. In your message to Congress, you asked us to act promptly, energetically, and broadly, to temper the hardship of workers --

THE PRESIDENT: -- That is right.

Q. (HERLING): -- whose unemployment has been exhausted or prolonged, rather, and, under the current bill having Administration support, governors of about 24 states said they can't act without special legislation or even constitutional amendment.

Now, most state legislatures are not in session or have just adjourned. It means a lot of delay. In view of this, will you continue to support the current measure?

THE PRESIDENT: Are you speaking --

Q. (HERLING): If not, sir, do you have alternative measures in mind?



THE PRESIDENT: Are you speaking of the amendment that was accepted in the House that the states themselves would have to show their --

Q. (HERLING): Yes sir.

THE PRESIDENT: -- readiness?

Q. (HERLING): Yes, sir; so-called Herlong amendment.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes. No, I can't say anything further on the thing at the moment. I better would have to see the bill come out as it was finally written, and then to determine exactly whether the states can do it or can they not. I, personally, think they can.

#### 'FAILURE IN ARTICULATION'

Q. (ROD MacLEISH, Westinghouse Broadcasting Co.): Mr. President, sir, we talked a lot this morning about demonstrations and anti-Americanism around the world. Do you think, sir, that there is a failure in articulation on the part of our country to make its intentions and philosophies well known to people, a failure to articulate clearly the things we really believe in, and the policies we hope to enact?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I tell you, I think that is, that attempt is made, that is sure, and I think that a very great deal of it goes out. But you must simply -- here is one thing we must not forget: Among equals, the greatest and the richest and the strongest is bound to create some envy, and when you have any incident, therefore, that incites or brings to the surface this latent dislike or envy, well then, there is trouble.

But, by and large, we have spokesmen all over this country, we have our own press associations that are sending out news all the time. I think that so far as people want the news and the truth and the facts, including the intentions of this country and its -- and the underlying basic peacefulness of our people, I think they can get it just as easily as they can get news of their own country.

#### AUGMENT MARINE CORPS

Q. (FRANK VAN DER LINDEN, Nashville Banner): Sir, do you think that the need of the Marines and the airborne troops in the Venezuelan situation would imply that we should have an increase of strength of the Marine Corps and the airborne or certainly no further cuts in strength?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't say any such thing. We took two companies of troops of two types to put them at little stations where they could go somewhere. Now, you are going to make out of that a great big program for -- for revising the entire defense establishment. That is a little far-fetched.

#### TEST CONTROL TALKS

Q. (FRANK HOLEMAN, New York Daily News): Mr. President --

Q. (JOHN M. HIGHTOWER, Associated Press): Premier Khrushchev within the last few days has accepted, or so it appears, a proposal of yours to hold some technical talks on test control measures. Do you expect now to go forward with these talks and send him a new letter in a short time.

THE PRESIDENT: I didn't understand the last part.

Q. (HIGHTOWER): Do you expect to go forward with these talks, and will you be replying to his letter shortly?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, of course, I will be replying to his letter shortly. Right -- at the meantime, we are discussing with our allies their ideas on the way this could be done, and we would certainly expect some kind of agreement very soon, and a substantive answer made to Mr. Khrushchev.

#### SUPERLINER FINANCING

Q. (SARAH McCLENDON, Camden Courier Post): Sarah McClelland of the Camden Courier Post. Sir, we hope to build that superliner in Camden, and I wanted to ask you another question about it.

THE PRESIDENT: Yes.

Q. (MISS McCLENDON): I didn't quite understand. I take it you would not insist on private financing of this big vessel or these two vessels?

THE PRESIDENT: I say that the two questions brought up, I haven't heard of this argument until a few days ago, because I didn't know it had arisen, in the way it is -- it has -- and I will have to decide between the two as far as the Administration system, the Administration part is concerned.

Now, for my part, let's make no mistake. I believe in private financing; but if we have got to have this, these ships, because of defense purposes, which, and I just have a letter, I think, last evening on a -- a very persuasive letter on it -- if we have to do that, well, of course, the Government has to pick up some more of the tab.

But, to my mind, it is really -- when we go beyond the ratios and the formula set down by the Maritime Act, then we ought to have a very clear, definite need, and that is the thing that has to be decided.

#### STRAUSS REAPPOINTMENT

Q. (CARLETON KENT, Chicago Sun-Times): Mr. President, has Admiral Strauss indicated to you whether he will accept re-appointment?

THE PRESIDENT: I don't know for sure that he will or will not. I don't know yet.

#### NAVAL BURIAL

Q. (FRANK HOLEMAN, New York Daily News): Sir, on May 26 the Navy plans to rebury the selected, the unselected, Unknown World War II at sea. Do you approve of that, sir, or do you think there are enough Unknowns in the ocean already?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I will tell you, this is a delicate question, and I believe if any great service believes that the deep sentiment of orphans and widows would be, would be benefited by some kind of ceremony that symbolized the sacrifices of our seamen, then I would be in favor of it.

Now, this -- of course, we have lots of Unknowns. There is no question about it. Maybe the mere ceremony of another kind would do it. But these people have thought and studied and certainly have inquired from those that are the most deeply affected, and I would go along with it for that reason.

#### TRADE, AID PROGRAMS

Q. (SPENCER DAVIS, Associated Press): Mr. President, you spoke a little while ago, sir, about the trade and aid program being as vital as any defense measures.

THE PRESIDENT: That is right.

Q. (DAVIS): Are you satisfied that the programs that you have before Congress are proceeding in a manner which will be compatible with your wishes?

THE PRESIDENT: Well now, let's make very clear the Administration's first duty is to work out a program in any important subject, in these two we are talking about, MSA and world trade, and you have -- you do it after long, prolonged study with all the departments and many civilians invited to contribute their knowledge and opinions, and finally you put before the Congress a program, you believe in it. It is the program that you think should be done, should be enacted. But, after all, the legislative process is largely not in the hands of the President, except for the -- his recommendations to them, and finally his part in approval or disapproval of the legislation.

Now, I am the last one, therefore, to say that everything I want is to be done by -- on a rubber stamp basis, and without the Congress taking the kind of action that will show their considered opinion of what they think about the thing.

Now, I will do my very best to persuade them I am right, because I think I am, but that doesn't mean that in any detail I could find it difficult to -- some detail of procedure or any other thing of that kind, that I couldn't accept it cheerfully.

#### PENNSYLVANIA PRIMARY

Q. (ROBERT ROTH, Philadelphia Bulletin): Mr. President, are you going to Gettysburg on Tuesday to vote in the primaries, and if so, will you tell us for which Republican candidate for governor you will cast your ballot?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, you must have asked the last part of the question for a laugh. I am going to, if I possibly can make the arrangements. It is not too easy because, among other things, I have got a big engagement in New York Tuesday night, and we have got things around here these days that are on sort of an hour-by-hour basis. But if I possibly can, I will be up in Gettysburg to vote in the primaries.

Q. (MARVIN L. ARROWSMITH, Associated Press): Thank you, Mr. President.



## PUBLIC LAWS

## Public Law 393

S 1031 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate and maintain seven units of Greater Wenatchee division, Chief Joseph project, Wash. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) and Jackson (D Wash.) -- 2/4/57 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 7, 1957. Senate passed Aug. 10, 1957. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 17, 1958. House passed, amended, April 23, 1958. Senate agreed to House amendments April 24, 1958. President signed May 5, 1958.

## Public Law 394

S J Res 168 -- Authorize President to issue proclamation calling upon people of United States to commemorate the 100th anniversary of admission of Minnesota into the Union. THYE (R Minn.) and Humphrey (D Minn.) -- 5/1/58 -- Senate Judiciary reported May 5, 1958. Senate passed May 5, 1958. House passed May 6, 1958. President signed May 9, 1958.

## Public Law 395

HR 8524 -- Authorize preparation of roll of persons of Indian blood whose ancestors were members of Otoe and Missouri Tribe of Indians and provide for per capita distribution of funds arising from judgment in favor of such Indians. BELCHER (R Okla.) -- 7/5/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 20, 1958. House passed April 21, 1958. Senate passed May 1, 1958. President signed May 9, 1958.

## Public Law 396

HR 8958 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to convey certain Indian land to Saint Anthony's Parish. O'KONSKI (R Wis.) -- 7/30/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 10, 1958. House passed March 3, 1958. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 29, 1958. Senate passed May 1, 1958. President signed May 9, 1958.

## Public Law 397

HR 10112 -- Make permanent existing privilege of free importation of guar seed. FORAND (D R.I.) -- 1/20/58 -- House Ways and Means reported March 25, 1958. House passed March 28, 1958. Senate Finance reported April 26, 1958. Senate passed May 1, 1958. President signed May 9, 1958.

## Public Law 398

HR 11407 -- Extend for two years existing provisions of law re free importation of personal and household effects brought into United States under Government orders. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 3/13/58 -- House Ways and Means reported March 25, 1958. House passed March 28, 1958. Senate Finance reported April 28, 1958. Senate passed May 1, 1958. President signed May 9, 1958.

## BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

- |                          |                                |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. AGRICULTURE           | 7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE      |
| 2. APPROPRIATIONS        | Astronautics & Atomic Energy   |
| 3. EDUCATION & WELFARE   | Commemorative                  |
| Education & Housing      | Congress, Constitution,        |
| Health & Welfare         | Civil Rights                   |
| 4. FOREIGN POLICY        | Government Operations          |
| Immigration              | Indians, D.C., Territories     |
| International Affairs    | Judicial Procedures            |
| 5. LABOR                 | Lands, Public Works, Resources |
| 6. MILITARY & VETERANS   | Post Office & Civil Service    |
| Armed Services & Defense | 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY     |
| Veterans                 | Business & Commerce            |
|                          | Taxes & Tariffs                |

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

## 1. Agriculture

## SENATE

S 3741 -- Facilitate administration and management by Secretary of Agriculture of certain lands of the U.S. within national forests. ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) -- 5/5/58 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

## HOUSE

HR 12384 -- Provide for further research re new and improved uses which offer expanding markets for farm products. AVERY (R Kan.) -- 5/8/58 -- House Agriculture.  
HR 12399 -- Authorize an increased program of research on forestry and forest products. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 5/8/58 -- House Agriculture.

## 2. Appropriations

## HOUSE

HR 12326 -- Make urgent deficiency appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1958. CANNON (D Mo.) -- 5/2/58 -- House Appropriations.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

## TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 85th Congress from Jan. 3, 1957, through May 8, 1958.

	Senate	House
Bills	3,779	12,427
Joint Resolutions	169	603
Concurrent		
Resolutions	86	325
Simple Resolutions	302	562
TOTAL	4,336	13,917

Public bills listed this week:

Bills	S 3740 - 3779
	HR 12326 - 12417
Resolutions	S J Res none
	S Con Res none
	S Res 300 - 302
	H J Res 599 - 603
	H Con Res 325
	H Res 557 - 562

## 3. Education and Welfare

## EDUCATION &amp; HOUSING

## HOUSE

HR 12327 -- Amend title IV of Housing Act of 1950 (college housing) to authorize loans to educational institutions for construction, rehabilitation, alteration, conversion, and improvement of classroom buildings and other academic facilities. ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 5/5/58 -- House Banking and Currency.  
HR 12391 -- Amend title V of Housing Act of 1949 to authorize loans for acquisition, construction, improvement, repair, alteration, or replacement of dwelling accommodations and related buildings and structures for use of migratory farm laborers. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 5/8/58 -- House Banking and Currency.  
HR 12392 -- Provide that sums paid to States from moneys received from national forests may be used for benefit of public schools and public roads and other governmental purposes. HORAN (R Wash.) -- 5/8/58 -- House Appropriations.

## HEALTH &amp; WELFARE

## SENATE

S 3764 -- Amend title XV of Social Security Act to extend unemployment insurance system to ex-servicemen. POTTER (R Mich.), Allott (R Colo.) -- 5/7/58 -- Senate Finance.

## Bills - 2

S 3771 -- Amend public assistance provisions of Social Security Act to enable States to establish more adequate general assistance programs. LANGER (R N.D.) -- 5/7/58 -- Senate Finance.

### HOUSE

HR 12331 -- Require Surgeon General to undertake a special research program re cystic fibrosis. KNUTSON (D Minn.) -- 5/5/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.  
 HR 12351 -- Protect right of blind to self-expression through organizations of the blind. BOW (R Ohio) -- 5/6/58 -- House Education and Labor.  
 HR 12354 -- Make permanent the existing public assistance matching formulas provided by Titles I, IV, X, and XIV of Social Security Act. HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 5/6/58 -- House Ways and Means.  
 HR 12397 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase all benefits thereunder by 15 percent. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 5/8/58 -- House Ways and Means.  
 HR 12404 -- Similar to HR 12351. ROGERS (D Texas) -- 5/8/58.  
 HR 12406 -- Establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment in certain economically depressed areas. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 5/8/58 -- House Banking and Currency.

## 4. Foreign Policy

### IMMIGRATION

#### HOUSE

HR 12370 -- Amend section 328 of Immigration and Nationality Act, to shorten time required for naturalization in case of men who have served honorably in Armed Forces. CURTIS (R Mass.) -- 5/7/58 -- House Judiciary.

### INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

#### HOUSE

HR 12373 -- Amend section 303 of International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended. DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) -- (by request) -- 5/7/58 -- House Foreign Affairs.  
 HR 12387 -- Amend Mutual Security Act of 1954 to provide military assistance, and to terminate economic assistance under that act. COLMER (D Miss.) -- 5/8/58 -- House Foreign Affairs.  
 HR 12395 -- Amend act of Aug. 9, 1946, authorizing admission of persons from other American Republics to U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, by authorizing admission of persons from Republic of the Philippines. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 5/8/58 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.  
 H J Res 603 -- Authorize an appropriation to enable U.S. to extend an invitation to International Civil Aviation Organization to hold the 12th session of its assembly in U.S. in 1959. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 5/8/58 -- House Foreign Affairs.

## 5. Labor

### SENATE

S 3750 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act to include employees of employers engaged in operating taxicabs. POTTER (R Mich.) -- 5/5/58 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.  
 S 3751 -- Provide standards re election of officers of labor organizations. KENNEDY (D Mass.) -- 5/5/58 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.  
 S 3763 -- Amend title II of Railway Labor Act in order to extend provisions of such act to certain employees of air carriers who perform their duties outside U.S. its Territories and possessions. MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 5/7/58 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.  
 S 3773 -- Amend Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, to permit employees who suffer losses by reason of commission of unfair labor practices by labor organizations to bring suit to recover such losses. THURMOND (D S.C.) -- 5/8/58 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.  
 S 3774 -- Amend National Labor Relations Act, as amended. THURMOND (D S.C.) -- 5/8/58 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

### HOUSE

HR 12330 -- Amend National Labor Relations Act, as amended. HOFFMAN (R Mich.) -- 5/5/58 -- House Education and Labor.  
 HR 12338 -- Provide for registration, reporting, and disclosure of employee welfare and pension benefit plans. TELLER (D N.Y.) -- 5/5/58 -- House Education and Labor.  
 HR 12417 -- Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, re payment of compensation in cases where third persons are liable. ZELENKO (D N.Y.) -- 5/8/58 -- House Education and Labor.

## 6. Military and Veterans

### ARMED SERVICES & DEFENSE

#### SENATE

S 3745 -- Provide that Secretary of Navy make available for deposit certain moneys received by him from sale of vessels stricken from Naval Vessel Register into a special account in Treasury, to be expended by the Corregidor Bataan Memorial Commission for purpose of carrying out provisions of act of August 5, 1953. WILEY (R Wis.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Douglas (D Ill.) -- 5/5/58 -- Senate Armed Services.  
 S 3748 -- Amend title 10, U.S.C., to revise certain provisions re promotion and involuntary retirement of officers of Regular components of the Armed Forces. RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) -- 5/5/58 -- Senate Armed Services.  
 S 3756 -- Authorize certain construction at military installations. RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) -- 5/6/58 -- Senate Armed Services.

#### HOUSE

HR 12353 -- Provide that Secretary of the Navy make available for deposit certain moneys received by him from sale of vessels stricken from Naval Vessel Register into a special account in the Treasury to be expended by the Corregidor Bataan Memorial Commission for purpose of carrying out provisions of act of August 5, 1953. DEVEREUX (R Md.) -- 5/6/58 -- House Appropriations.  
 HR 12359 -- Similar to HR 12353. VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 5/6/58.  
 HR 12360 -- Authorize certain construction at military installations. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 5/6/58 -- House Armed Services.  
 HR 12369 -- Provide additional facilities necessary for administration and training of units of Reserve components of Armed Forces of the U.S. BROOKS (D La.) -- 5/7/58 -- House Armed Services.  
 HR 12374 -- Provide for removal of naval magazine at Port Chicago, Calif., to a site on the lower Columbia River, Ore. NORBLAD (R Ore.) -- 5/7/58 -- House Armed Services.  
 HR 12400 -- Amend national defense amendment. MORGAN (D Pa.) -- 5/8/58 -- House Ways and Means.

### VETERANS

#### HOUSE

HR 12383 -- Amend section 313 of Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 to extend presumptive period re service connection of multiple sclerosis for an additional 5 years. ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 5/8/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.  
 HR 12398 -- Recognize certain national nonprofit, nonpolitical war veterans' organizations, for purposes of bestowing upon them certain benefits, rights, privileges, and prerogatives. MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) -- 5/8/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.  
 HR 12405 -- Similar to HR 12398. SADLAK (R Conn.) -- 5/8/58.  
 HR 12407 -- Provide pension for widows and children of veterans of World War II and of the Korean conflict on same basis as pension is provided for widows and children of veterans of World War I. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 5/8/58 -- House Veterans' Affairs.

## 7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

### ASTRONAUTICS & ATOMIC ENERGY

#### HOUSE

HR 12358 -- Provide for securing of custody and disposition by U.S. of missiles, rockets, earth satellites and similar devices adaptable to military uses. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 5/6/58 -- Select Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration.

### COMMEMORATIVE

#### HOUSE

HR 12335 -- Provide for issuance of special postage stamp to commemorate 50th anniversary of inception of credit union movement in the U.S. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 5/5/58 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.  
 HR 12376 -- Provide for striking of medals in commemoration of the centennial anniversary of birth of Theodore Roosevelt. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 5/7/58 -- House Banking and Currency.  
 H J Res 599 -- Designate April 30 of each year as National Teachers Day. HOLT (R Calif.) -- 5/6/58 -- House Judiciary.  
 H J Res 600 -- Designate last Friday in April of every year as National Arbor Day. WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) -- 5/6/58 -- House Judiciary.  
 H J Res 601 -- Authorize and request President to designate and proclaim a National Aircraft Dispatchers Week. BROYHILL (R Va.) (by request) -- 5/8/58 -- House Judiciary.

### CONGRESS, CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

#### SENATE

S 3759 -- Provide further means of securing and protecting right of persons within jurisdiction of several States to the equal protection of the law and other civil rights guaranteed by Constitution or laws of the U.S. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 5/6/58 -- Senate Judiciary.

- S Res 300 -- Re increasing the amount of funds for the Committee on the Judiciary. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 5/5/58 -- Senate Rules and Administration.
- S Res 301 -- Re printing as a Senate document manuscript entitled "A Sketch of Minnesota" HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 5/7/58.
- S Res 302 -- Re printing as a Senate document study entitled "Financial and Economic Analysis, Colorado River Storage Project and Participating Projects." ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 5/8/58 -- Senate Rules and Administration.

## HOUSE

- H J Res 602 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the U.S. on Presidential succession. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 5/8/58 -- House Judiciary.
- H Con Res 325 -- Authorize Joint Committee on Atomic Energy to print for its use 10,000 copies of the public hearings on physical research program as it relates to field of atomic energy. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 5/8/58 -- House Administration.
- H Res 557 -- Authorize the printing of additional copies of the publication of the Committee on Public Works numbered House Committee Print No. 16, 85th Congress, 2d session, for use of the Committee on Public Works. SMITH (D Miss.) -- 5/6/58 -- House Administration.
- H Res 558 -- Authorize Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to conduct an investigation and study of the textile industry of the U.S. DELAY (D N.J.) -- 5/7/58 -- House Rules.
- H Res 559 -- Re consideration of HR 9020, a bill to amend the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, as amended. THORNBERRY (D Texas) -- 5/7/58 -- House Rules.
- H Res 560 -- Re consideration of HR 10459, a bill to increase the lending authority of Export-Import Bank of Washington. DELANEY (D N.Y.) -- 5/7/58 -- House Rules.
- H Res 561 -- Re consideration of HR 11518, a bill to authorize the construction of modern naval vessels. BOLLING (D Mo.) -- 5/7/58 -- House Rules.
- H Res 562 -- Re consideration of HR 12181, a bill to amend further Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended. BOLLING (D Mo.) -- 5/8/58 -- House Rules.

## GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

## HOUSE

- HR 12339 -- Provide for establishment of a Commission on Government Competition With Private Enterprise. GWINN (R N.Y.) -- 5/5/58 -- House Government Operations.
- HR 12355 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit negotiated lease of certain excess real property. McDONOUGH (R Calif.) -- 5/6/58 -- House Government Operations.

## INDIANS, D.C., TERRITORIES

## SENATE

- S 3754 -- Provide for exchange of lands between U.S. and the Navaho Tribe. GOLDWATER (R Ariz.), Hayden (D Ariz.), Anderson (D N.M.) -- 5/6/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 3769 -- Amend act entitled "An act to authorize and direct construction of bridges over Potomac River, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 30, 1954. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 5/7/58 -- Senate District of Columbia.
- S 3770 -- Authorize Commissioners of D.C. to borrow funds for capital improvement programs and to amend provisions of law re Federal Government participation in meeting costs of maintaining the Nation's Capital City. FREAR (D Del.) -- 5/7/58 -- Senate District of Columbia.

## HOUSE

- HR 12332 -- Amend act of Aug. 9, 1955, re regulation of fares for transportation of school children in D.C. McMILLAN (D S.C.) (by request) -- 5/5/58 -- House District of Columbia.
- HR 12333 -- Authorize Board of Commissioners of D.C. to buy tickets from certain common carriers operating in D.C. and to sell these tickets at reduced prices to school children. McMILLAN (D S.C.) (by request) -- 5/5/58 -- House District of Columbia.
- HR 12340 -- Provide for exchange of lands between U.S. and the Navajo Tribe. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 5/5/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 12356 -- Amend act entitled "An act to authorize and direct construction of bridges over Potomac River, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 30, 1954. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 5/6/58 -- House District of Columbia.
- HR 12377 -- Authorize Commissioners of D.C. to borrow funds for capital-improvement programs and to amend provisions of law re Federal Government participation in meeting costs of maintaining Nation's Capital City. SMITH (D Va.) -- 5/7/58 -- House District of Columbia.
- HR 12403 -- Similar to HR 12340. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 5/8/58.
- HR 12408 -- Amend act of June 29, 1938, as amended, to increase insurance coverage required to be carried by cabs for hire in D.C. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 5/8/58 -- House District of Columbia.
- HR 12409 -- Prohibit Public Utilities Commission of D.C. from permitting or requiring the installation of meters in taxicabs. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 5/8/58 -- House District of Columbia.
- HR 12410 -- Amend act of July 1, 1902, to insure that no limit shall be placed on number of taxicabs or taxicab drivers in D.C. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 5/8/58 -- House District of Columbia.

- HR 12411 -- Amend Motor Vehicle Safety Responsibility Act of District of Columbia re exemption of certain vehicles insured under other laws. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 5/8/58 -- House District of Columbia.
- HR 12412 -- Amend act of July 1, 1902, to clarify certain authority of Public Utilities Commission of D.C. re licensing certain passenger vehicles for hire. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 5/8/58 -- House District of Columbia.
- HR 12413 -- Amend act of March 4, 1913, to provide for regulation by Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia of taxi fares for trips originating in D.C. to points outside D.C. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 5/8/58 -- House District of Columbia.

## JUDICIAL PROCEDURES

## SENATE

- S 3747 -- Increase maximum per diem allowance for maintenance expenses of U.S. judges while on official business away from their official stations. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) -- 5/5/58 -- Senate Judiciary.

## HOUSE

- HR 12334 -- Amend section 1461 of title 18 of U.S.C. re mailing of obscene matter. OSMERS (R N.J.) -- 5/5/58 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 12336 -- Prohibit removal to district courts of U.S. of actions commenced in State courts under State workmen's compensation laws. SMITH (D Va.) -- 5/5/58 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 12378 -- Amend act of Aug. 12, 1955, P.L. 378, 84th Congress (69 Stat. 707), to provide that certain claims for losses sustained in Texas City disaster which have not been settled may be settled by Secretary of Army. THOMPSON (D Texas) -- 5/7/58 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 12393 -- Authorize interception of communications by certain investigational agencies of Government, to establish a procedure for admission into evidence of information so obtained. KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 5/8/58 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 12394 -- Amend chapter 223 of title 18 of U.S.C. to permit introduction into evidence of certain communications intercepted by State law-enforcement officers. KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 5/8/58 -- House Judiciary.

## LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, RESOURCES

## SENATE

- S 3746 -- Amend Mineral Leasing Act of Feb. 25, 1920, in order to increase minimum rental provided for a lease under such act. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 5/5/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 3752 -- Authorize modification of existing project for improvement of Josias River Maine. SMITH (R Maine) -- 5/5/58 -- Senate Public Works.
- S 3753 -- Provide that Secretary of Interior shall develop and carry out an emergency program for eradication of starfish in Long Island Sound and adjacent waters. BUSH (R Conn.) -- 5/6/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 3755 -- Extend period within which approval may be given to public building projects under Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954. BEALL (R Md.) -- 5/6/58 -- Senate Public Works.
- S 3776 -- Extend time for collection of tolls to amortize cost, including reasonable interest and financing cost, of construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Miami, Mo. SYMINGTON (D Mo.), Hennings (D Mo.) -- 5/8/58 -- Senate Public Works.
- S 3777 -- Authorize construction of certain works for flood control in Blackstone River Basin, Mass. and R.I., in the city of Woonsocket, R.I. PASTORE (D R.I.), Green (D R.I.) -- 5/8/58 -- Senate Public Works.
- S 3779 -- Express policy of U.S. re landholdings on Federal reclamation projects and to lay down certain means for its application. DOUGLAS (D Ill.) -- 5/8/58 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.

## HOUSE

- HR 12347 -- Provide for continued delivery of water under Federal reclamation laws to lands held by husband and wife upon death of either. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 5/6/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 12348 -- Amend section 17 (b) of Reclamation Project Act of 1939. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 5/6/58 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 12349 -- Authorize construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control. BALDWIN (R Calif.) -- 5/6/58 -- House Public Works.
- HR 12371 -- Amend act of March 10, 1934, to provide for more effective integration of a fish and wildlife conservation program with Federal water-resource developments. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 5/7/58 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 12375 -- Similar to HR 12349. NORBLAD (R Ore.) -- 5/7/58.
- HR 12386 -- Similar to HR 12349. CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa) -- 5/8/58.
- HR 12388 -- Provide for construction of a new Federal building in Evansville, Ind. DENTON (D Ind.) -- 5/8/58 -- House Public Works.
- HR 12389 -- Similar to HR 12349. DOOLEY (R N.Y.) -- 5/8/58.
- HR 12401 -- For relief of State of Oregon. NORBLAD (R Ore.) -- 5/8/58 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 12402 -- Authorize construction of a Federal office building in Medford, Ore. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 5/8/58 -- House Public Works.

POST OFFICE & CIVIL SERVICE  
SENATE

- S 3761 -- Establish certain requirements re employment of barbers and beauticians in or under the executive branch of Federal Government. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 5/6/58 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 3772 -- Amend section 2 of act entitled "An act making appropriations for service of the Post Office Department for fiscal year ending June 30, 1913. BRIDGES (R N.H.), McClellan (D Ark.) -- 5/7/58 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service.

## HOUSE

- HR 12337 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to provide that time spent in hospital treatment of a service-connected disability be creditable service under that act. TEAGUE (R Calif.) -- 5/5/58 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 12352 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to provide equality of treatment re widows and widowers under such act. CHURCH (R Ill.) -- 5/6/58 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 12357 -- Accord coverage under Civil Service Retirement Act to certain temporary rural carriers who served in the period from October 23, 1943, to March 5, 1946. NEAL (R W.Va.) -- 5/6/58 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 12414 -- Amend title 13 of U.S.C. to provide that a census of population, unemployment, and housing be taken in the year 1960 and every fifth year thereafter. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 5/8/58 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 12416 -- Amend Classification Act of 1949 to provide three additional longevity step increases for officers and employees subject to such act. ZELENKO (D N.Y.) -- 5/8/58 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.

## 8. Taxes and Economic Policy

## BUSINESS &amp; COMMERCE

## SENATE

- S 3742 -- Amend title XI of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, in order to provide mortgage and loan insurance for the construction, reconstruction, or reconditioning of vessels in shipyards in continental U.S. BUTLER (R Md.) -- 5/5/58 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 3775 -- Amend chapter XIII-Wage Earners' Plans-of the Bankruptcy Act. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 5/8/58 -- Senate Judiciary.
- S 3778 -- Amend Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to strengthen and improve the national transportation system. SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 5/8/58 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

## HOUSE

- HR 12328 -- Amend title 10, U.S.C., section 2481 to authorize the U.S. Coast Guard to sell certain utilities in the immediate vicinity of a Coast Guard activity not available from local sources. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 5/5/58 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

- HR 12329 -- Amend section 6 of Clayton Act (38 Stat. 731) to include within its terms organizations of persons engaged in fishery industry. COFFIN (D Maine) -- 5/5/58 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 12361 -- Promote safety of employees and travelers upon common carriers by railroad engaged in interstate commerce by requiring such carriers to maintain tracks, bridges, roadbed, and permanent structures for support of way, trackage and traffic in safe and suitable condition. SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 5/6/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 12367 -- Provide assistance to communities, industries, business enterprises, and individuals to facilitate adjustments made necessary by trade policy of the U.S. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 5/7/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 12372 -- Similar to HR 12361. DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) -- 5/7/58.
- HR 12379 -- Similar to HR 12361. ZELENKO (D N.Y.) -- 5/7/58.
- HR 12390 -- Similar to HR 12361. FARSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 5/8/58.
- HR 12396 -- Similar to HR 12361. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 5/8/58.
- HR 12415 -- Re distribution of automobiles in interstate commerce. WRIGHT (D Texas) -- 5/8/58 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

## TAXES &amp; TARIFFS

## SENATE

- S 3766 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for refund to the manufacturer of excise tax on passenger automobiles if the manufacturer pays to the purchasers of such automobiles an amount equal to such tax. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), Douglas (D Ill.), Langer (R N.D.), Carroll (D Colo.), Hennings (D Mo.) -- 5/7/58 -- Senate Finance.

## HOUSE

- HR 12350 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow more rapid depreciation for property constructed or acquired during 1958 and 1959, or for construction or acquisition of which a contract is entered into during 1958 or 1959. BOW (R Ohio) -- 5/6/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 12366 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit a taxpayer to treat the useful life of new property as being a period equal to one-half of such useful life. BAKER (R Tenn.) -- 5/7/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 12368 -- Amend sections 367 and 1492 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to facilitate reinvestment abroad of earnings from private foreign investments. BOGGS (D La.) -- 5/7/58 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 12385 -- Extend time for filing certain claims for income tax refunds based on deductions for educational expenses of teachers under section 162 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954. CHRISTOPHER (D Mo.) -- 5/8/58 -- House Ways and Means.

## STATUS OF APPROPRIATION BILLS IN THE 2nd SESSION

The status of the 12 regular appropriation bills before Congress in the 2nd session of the 85th Congress. A 13th bill, the Mutual Security appropriation, also must be passed but is not a "regular" bill as it requires annual authorization.

Agency	Requested	HOUSE		SENATE		Final
		Committee	Passed	Committee	Passed	
Agriculture	\$ 3,320,888,539	\$ 3,216,988,539	\$ 3,216,988,539	\$ 3,207,973,039	\$ 3,207,973,039	
Commerce	*					
Defense	*					
District of Columbia						
Federal Payment	*					
District Payment	*					
Executive Offices	15,064,870	15,558,870	15,558,870			
Independent Offices	5,922,343,500	6,549,920,900	6,549,920,900			
Interior	414,484,600	413,145,600	413,145,600	488,939,950	489,916,950	
Labor-HEW	2,973,737,181	2,961,862,181	2,967,955,581			
Legislative	*					
Public Works	*					
State-Justice-Judiciary	589,215,011	570,722,613	570,722,613			
Treasury-Post Office	4,121,969,000	4,100,608,000	4,108,108,000	4,108,108,000	4,108,108,000	\$ 4,108,108,000

\* Amounts requested by agencies cannot be definitely determined until bills are reported by the House Appropriations Committee.

A Defense Supplemental for fiscal 1958 (HR 10146) carrying \$1,260,000,000 and a Labor Department Supplemental for fiscal 1958 (H J Res 533) carrying \$43,400,000 have been passed by both houses and signed by the President (PL 322, 324). The President March 28 signed the Second Supplemental bill for fiscal 1958 (HR 10881, PL 352) carrying \$2,861,008,793 for various Government Departments. An advance procurement appropriation (H J Res 588) providing up to \$840 million in fiscal 1959 funds for use in fiscal 1958 was signed by the President April 24 (PL 386). A deficiency appropriation (HR 12326) for fiscal 1958 carrying \$29,784,302 was signed by the President May 14 (PL 400).



## DECISION NEARS ON HUMANE SLAUGHTER BILL

The next few weeks will decide the fate of legislation to require meat packers to slaughter animals in a humane way.

The House Feb. 4 passed by voice vote a bill (HR 8308) to require packers who sold meat to the Federal Government to slaughter animals humanely. (Weekly Report p. 179) The Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee May 1 concluded hearings on humane slaughter bills. The Committee is expected to decide May 21 whether to send the House-passed bill to the Senate floor for a vote.

Humane slaughter proponents believe they have the votes to get the bill passed if it ever gets on the Senate floor. The issue has brought a record flow of mail into the House and Senate Agriculture Committees.

### Background

The first humane slaughter bill was introduced May 5, 1955, by Rep. Martha W. Griffiths (D Mich.). The first vote on humane slaughter was taken in the Senate July 23, 1956, when, by voice vote, it passed a bill (S 1636) directing the Secretary of Agriculture to appoint a 10-member committee to study humane ways to slaughter livestock and poultry. The House did not vote on it.

The House Agriculture Livestock and Feed Grains Subcommittee April 2 and 12, 1957, held hearings on humane slaughter bills. It wrote a clean bill (HR 8308 -- H Rept 706) which the full Committee reported to the Senate floor July 9, 1957. The House Feb. 4, 1958, passed, by voice vote, HR 8308 after amending it in an attempt to satisfy orthodox Jews who said the bill might interfere with their religious slaughtering ritual.

As sent to the Senate, HR 8308 said either of these two methods are humane: (1) "in the case of cattle, calves, horses, mules, sheep, swine, and other livestock, all animals are rendered insensible to pain by a single blow or gunshot or an electrical, chemical or other means that is rapid and effective, before being shackled, hoisted, thrown, cast, or cut; (2) by slaughtering in accordance with the ritual requirements of the Jewish faith or any other religious faith that prescribes a method of slaughter whereby the animal suffers loss of consciousness by anemia of the brain caused by the simultaneous and instantaneous severance of the carotid arteries with a sharp instrument."

Under the bill, the Secretary of Agriculture is directed to specify by June 30, 1958, what slaughtering methods fulfill the requirements of the bill.

HR 8308 states that the Federal Government starting Jan. 1, 1960, cannot buy any meat that is not slaughtered by one of the humane methods prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture. Slaughterers who want to sell meat to the Government would have to file a statement that they slaughtered their animals in the specified humane ways. The Government could prosecute those who filed false statements.

Proponents of HR 8308 say the Government buys so much meat that enactment of the bill would bring wide-

spread reform of slaughtering methods. Chairman Ailen J. Ellender (D La.) of the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee May 6 told Congressional Quarterly he was not sure limiting Federal rules to slaughterers who sold to the Government was sufficient. "Why shouldn't the rules apply to all slaughterers?" he asked. Ellender predicted, however, that his Committee would report a humane slaughtering bill.

### Present Slaughtering Methods

Humane societies term present slaughtering methods "barbaric, cruel and immoral." Here is how a hog is slaughtered in most U.S. plants today:

The hog is driven into a pen where a packing house worker loops one end of a chain around the hog's hind leg and the other end on a moving belt. The chain lifts the fully conscious hog straight up by his one hind leg for one or two stories. The chain carries the hog parallel to a walkway where a man stabs it in the jugular vein -- only lightly so the heart keeps pushing the blood out. The hog is then dropped into a tank of scalding water to soften its bristles. Witnesses at Congressional hearings said they often have seen screaming hogs trying to swim out of the tank. The shock of the hot water usually kills the hog, but not always. The hog goes from the tank onto a conveyor for butchering. The chaining-to-tank process takes from four to 15 minutes. The same hoisting and stabbing process is used on calves, sheep and lambs. The hoisting rips the leg joints and sometimes breaks the bone. The larger animals are skinned after they are stabbed. Animals like cows and horses usually are hit on the head with a sledge-hammer before they are hoisted.

### Pro and Con Arguments

Proponents of humane slaughter legislation include the American Humane Assn., American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Animal Welfare Institute, General Board of Social and Economic Relations of the Methodist Church, General Federation of Women's Clubs and Humane Society of the U.S. They say the meat industry has failed to use humane methods after 30 years of private coaxing by humane groups, that humane slaughter would actually save meat packers money because it would reduce employee accidents and waste of meat. They point to a few packing plants like George A. Hormel & Co. which have worked out humane methods and to Holland, England and the Scandinavian countries, which require them.

Opponents include the American Meat Institute representing 435 packers, American Farm Bureau Federation, American Livestock Raisers Assn., National Grange, National Independent Meat Packers Assn. and Western States Meat Packers Assn. They say they too are for humane slaughter but that not enough research has been done to determine just what methods are humane. The Agriculture Department says it is against the legislation because it has not done enough research to say what methods would carry out the intent of the bill.

## NIXON TOUR

Demonstrations in Peru against Vice President Richard M. Nixon during his current South American tour May 10 brought demands on Capitol Hill for a reappraisal of both Latin-American relations and provisions of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act.

Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) said the riots "certainly point up the imperative necessity of passage of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act without all of the restrictions that have been proposed to it." Cooper said the demonstrations represented a "deep-seated grievance" because of United States pre-occupation with Europe and Asia. Sen. George D. Aiken (R Vt.) said Congress might show its resentment of Nixon's treatment by passing an even more severe trade act. Acting Chairman Thomas E. Morgan (D Pa.) of the House Foreign Affairs Committee said the disturbances "naturally suggest a thorough review of our troubles in Latin America, the Communist situations, and so on."

The Peruvian incident led President Eisenhower to send a May 9 message to Nixon praising his "courage, patience and calmness" in the face of "radical agitators," and stating that the Vice President's conduct has "brought you new respect and admiration in our country."

## TAX CUTS

Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks May 10 said members of his Business Advisory Council, whom he had personally polled, were opposed about 3-1 to a general tax cut as a quick anti-recession remedy. The council, holding closed sessions at Hot Springs, Va., May 9 issued a report by its special anti-recession committee recommending no immediate tax cut but favoring a flat percentage cut in all personal income tax rates "if the decline in general consumption continues." The committee also recommended that President Eisenhower call for a voluntary one-year moratorium on wage and price increases. Weeks said he would ask the committee to report again in June because "by June 30 there will have to be some kind of tax bill." (Weekly Report p. 576)

The committee opposed an Administration proposal to extend unemployment compensation benefits and any "make work" Federal projects. Weeks said a majority of council members favored a five-year extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. (Weekly Report p. 577)

## ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Chairman Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) of the Joint Economic Fiscal Policy Subcommittee May 9 said a majority of the economic experts who testified before the Subcommittee April 28-May 1 agreed "further stimulating action by the Federal Government would be needed to promote recovery." Douglas said that, with one exception, the economists agreed "some form of tax reduction" would result in an economic upturn. He urged Congressional committees to ready tax bills now for possible quick action. (Weekly Report p. 533)

## ADMINISTRATION MINERALS PLAN

Sens. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) and James E. Murray (D Mont.) May 8 scored as inadequate the Administration's long-range minerals program. Mansfield said, "Industry is against the plan... (which) is proving highly questionable on all fronts." Murray said peril points in the 1958 Administration subsidy program for copper, lead, zinc and other metals were lower than those proposed in 1957. He said Administration representatives were confused about how the new peril points were arrived at and offered "the lame excuse, 'we think they are right,'" Sen. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) said copper imports from Rhodesia, Peru and Chile were causing 16,000 men in Arizona to lose their jobs. He called for a "30-cent floor under copper, raising it from the 24-cent floor now" and, in addition, a protective tariff of 4 cents. (Weekly Report p. 594)

## TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS

President Eisenhower May 12 sent to Congress, as required by the Mutual Security Act of 1957, a report (H Doc 381) on barriers to international travel and ways of promoting travel between the United States and countries participating in the Mutual Security Program. The report, prepared by Clarence B. Randall, special assistant to the President for foreign economic affairs, recommended greater efforts to encourage international travel and specifically urged creation of a separate travel office under the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for International Affairs. The report also proposed increasing customs allowances, making passports good for three years instead of two and improving accommodations for moderate-income tourists.

## POWELL INDICTED

Rep. Adam C. Powell (D N.Y.) May 8 was indicted by a New York Federal grand jury on charges of evading payment of income taxes in 1951 and 1952. The indictment charged Powell with aiding in preparation of a false tax return for his wife in 1951 and evading payment of \$3,700 in a joint return in 1952. The indictment carried a maximum penalty on conviction of 15 years in prison and \$30,000 in fines. Manhattan County Democratic leader Carmine G. DeSapio said his organization, which has supported Powell, would discuss a new candidate to represent Powell's district. Powell in 1956 supported President Eisenhower although he remained a Democrat.

Powell's comment on the DeSapio announcement: "If Tammany Hall dumps me, we will name candidates from our own organization to oppose every Tammany regular up for election in this Congressional district... in November."

If convicted, Powell would retain his House membership unless he resigned or were not reelected. Pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church in New York, Powell May 12 received the overwhelming support of his congregation's leaders when they adopted a resolution affirming their confidence in him. Powell announced that Washington attorney Edward Bennett Williams had been retained to represent him. (Weekly Report p. 548)

## PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS

President Eisenhower sent the following nominations to the Senate for confirmation:

Robert T. Bartley of Texas, a Democrat, as a member of the Federal Communications Commission; April 29.

Edward N. Gadsby of Massachusetts, a Republican, as a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission; May 12.

## SENATE CONFIRMATION

The Senate April 30 confirmed the following nomination:

Walter R. Schreiber of Maryland, a Republican, as member of the United States Tariff Commission.

## Capitol Briefs

### NATURAL GAS BILL

Chairman Oren Harris (D Ark.) of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee May 1 told the annual meeting of the Panhandle Producers and Royalty Owners Assn. that "some legislative miracle" would be necessary to get Congressional action on his natural gas bill (HR 8525) during this session of Congress. (Weekly Report p. 240, 355)

### HOUSING ACTIVITY

The Department of Labor May 9 reported that housing starts had turned upward in April. The Department said the 95,000 starts in April represented an annual housing start rate, seasonally adjusted, of 950,000. The February and March rate, the report said, was 890,000.

Commissioner of Labor Statistics Ewan Clague, speaking in New York City, May 7 said he did not believe a rise in housing starts was "by any means assured" unless the general economic situation improved. If it did improve, he said, private housing starts could rise to a rate of about one million in the second quarter and rise moderately during the last half of 1958. (Weekly Report p. 366, 548, 606)

### SUPREME COURT POWERS

Judge Learned Hand, retired member of the Second United States Circuit Court of Appeals, May 5 said a bill (S 2646) to curb the Supreme Court's powers, if enacted, could be "detrimental to the best interests of the United States." In a letter to Chairman Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.) of the Senate Judiciary Constitutional Rights Subcommittee who had requested his views on the bill, Hand declined comment on its specific provisions, but said the courts should have the "last word." (Weekly Report p. 576)

### LITTLE ROCK TROOP WITHDRAWAL

President Eisenhower May 8 directed that the remaining Federal troops stationed at Little Rock (Ark.) Central High School since Sept. 24, 1957, be withdrawn at the end of the school year, May 29. (Weekly Report p. 622)

## CONGRESSIONAL RETIREMENT FEUD

Chairman Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) of the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee May 12 said Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.) had given "distorted figures" and "misleading statements" on the Senate floor. Williams May 6 criticized a bill (HR 4640) that would permit Government employees to withdraw their voluntary contributions from the Civil Service Retirement Fund and would provide increased retirement benefits for Congressmen and Congressional employees. Williams called the bill a "Congressional gravy train" that would permit some Members to draw more in retirement benefits than their current salaries in Congress. Johnston said Williams had attempted to obtain "a small amount of publicity on the front pages of our newspapers." He said amendments to the bill that "would have been acted upon before the bill was even considered, reestablished the exact ceiling of 80 percent in retirement benefits that exists under present law." (Weekly Report p. 595)

### IMMIGRATION

Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) of the House Judiciary Committee in a May 2 address before the Assn. of Immigration and Nationality Lawyers in Brooklyn, N.Y., said "approximately two-thirds of the Congress" was against immigration law changes, and "particularly opposed" to any change in the national origins system. Celler said hearings were tentatively scheduled for June on a revised immigration bill (HR 3364) he introduced in 1957. He said the bill's chances of approval depended on convincing Congress that the Nation should be "just to all people," that it had the "absorptive capacity" to handle additional immigration and that it needed immigrants because of the "decreasing pool of skilled and unskilled workers" at home. (Weekly Report p. 595)

### WIRETAP LEGISLATION

Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) May 8 introduced two bills (HR 12393, 12394) to permit wiretapping by Federal and state enforcement agencies in criminal investigations. HR 12393 would permit wiretapping by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Internal Revenue Service, Secret Service and Bureau of Narcotics. HR 12394 would permit state law-enforcement agencies to tap wires under their own state laws and would make evidence so obtained admissible in Federal courts. (Weekly Report p. 554)

### MALLORY RULE

The Judicial Conference of the District of Columbia Circuit May 9, by a 32-28 vote, adopted a resolution asking Congress to clarify the Supreme Court's 1957 ruling in the Mallory case by passing a bill (HR 11477) approved March 18 by the House Judiciary Committee. (Weekly Report p. 340)

Under the Mallory rule, Federal courts may not accept as evidence confessions obtained from persons detained unnecessarily long before arraignment. Under HR 11477, confessions "otherwise admissible" would be accepted despite delay in arraignment, provided police warned suspects that they did not have to answer questions and that what they said could be used against them.



## MILITARY PAY RAISE

Congress May 12 gave final approval to a bill (HR 11470) raising military basic pay by \$576,438,000 during the first year of the plan's operation, fiscal 1959. The action came when the House and Senate, by voice votes, approved a conference report (H Rept 1701) and sent the bill to the President. The final language of the bill was virtually the version approved by the Senate, with the exception of a slight conference revision in retirement pay for top-ranking officers which raised the bill's cost by \$400,000 yearly. The final version would cost \$106 million less than that passed by the House.

**BACKGROUND** -- HR 11470, a clean bill reported by the House Armed Services Committee, was based on the recommendations of the Cordiner Committee on military pay and structurally met most of the recommendations of the Department of Defense. The Administration suggested, however, holding costs to \$512 million. The bill, as it passed the House March 25, would have cost \$683,327,000 during fiscal 1959. The Senate version passed April 29 contained pay increases totaling \$576,-038,000. (Weekly Report p. 401, 560)

Conferees on the bill compromised a disagreement over retired pay for three- and four-star generals and admirals. The House voted to let such officers, already retired, compute their pay on the proposed higher active rates although other retired personnel would be limited to a 6 percent cost-of-living increase; the Senate deleted this provision but approved a special raise for Adm. Arthur W. Radford, retired former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The conferees approved smaller raises than voted by the House for those already retired and provided that officers who retired after the bill took effect would benefit by the new rates.

The conferees approved the Senate's "responsibility pay" for selected officers and extra pay for military Chiefs of Staff.

**PROVISIONS** -- As sent to the President, HR 11470: Increased the basic pay, by varying percentages, for almost all military personnel with more than two years' service and for officers of the Public Health Service and the Coast and Geodetic Survey. (See table below)

Set up two new higher pay grades for officers (O-9, O-10) and enlisted personnel (E-8, E-9) and required that an enlisted man must have completed eight years of cumulative service to be advanced to E-8 and 10 years to be advanced to E-9. (The new grades for officers placed full Generals, Lt. Generals and Maj. Generals, and equivalent ranks in other services, in separate pay grades for the first time.)

Authorized retirement pay for officers of O-9 and O-10 grades to be computed on rates of basic pay for those grades, rather than on the former top pay grade of O-8.

Set pay at \$1,875 a month (\$175 more than other top officers receive) for the Chiefs of Staff of the Army and Air Force, the Chief of Naval Operations, the Commandant of the Marine Corps and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Set up a program of "responsibility pay" so that a limited number of officers in grades O-3 through O-6

could receive additional pay when the Secretary of their service certified that they were holding positions of "unusual responsibility."

Established a statutory basis for proficiency pay for enlisted men under regulations to be set by the Secretary of Defense.

Modified the current military longevity system so that officers and enlisted men would not continue to receive longevity pay increases if they were not promoted to a higher rank after a certain period of total service.

Established a special longevity pay scale for officers who had served four or more years of active duty as enlisted men.

Included an increase of 6 percent in pensions of all personnel retired prior to the effective date of the legislation.

Authorized Vice Admirals and Lieutenant Generals already retired to compute their retirement pay on the basis of an additional \$100 per month basic pay plus the approved 6 percent retirement increase; authorized 4-star Generals and Admirals to compute retirement pay on an additional \$200 per month plus the 6 percent increase.

Made the legislation effective on the first day of the month following enactment.

## Pay Increases

The following table shows the effect of HR 11470 on the basic monthly pay of Army personnel with two years' service. Personnel of the other armed services would receive similar increases. Broken down by pay grade are the minimum and maximum basic pay, depending on length of service, that could be received under the bill, the average monthly increase over existing pay and the average percentage increase.

Pay Grade	Minimum Maximum		Average Increase	
	Pay	Pay	Monthly	Percent
O-10, General	\$1,200	\$1,700	\$424	33%
O-9, Lt. Gen.	1,063	1,500	324	28
O-8, Maj. Gen.	963	1,350	299	29
O-7, Brig. Gen.	800	1,175	277	31
O-6, Colonel	593	985	148	20
O-5, Lt. Col.	474	775	93	16
O-4, Major	400	630	58	11
O-3, Captain	326	525	46	10
O-2, 1st Lt.	259	380	21	6
O-1, 2nd Lt.	222	314	4	2
W-4, W/Officer	333	595	50	10
W-3, W/O	302	506	59	14
W-2, W/O	265	440	35	10
W-1, W/O	219	390	38	12
E-9 (new rank)	380	440	120	41
E-8 (new rank)	310	380	61	21
E-7, M. Sgt.	206	350	31	11
E-6, Sgt. 1st Cl.	176	290	23	10
E-5, Sgt.	145	240	20	10
E-4, Cpl.	122	190	10	7
E-3, Pvt. 1st Cl.	99	141	3	2
E-2, Pvt.	86	108	1	1
E-1, Pvt.	83	105	1	1



## DEPRESSED AREAS

The Senate May 13 passed by a 46-36 roll-call vote and sent to the House a bill (S 3683) providing \$379.5 million in Federal loans and grants for redevelopment of localities with chronic unemployment. The Senate rejected by a 26-59 roll-call vote an amendment to prohibit any loans that would help move an industry from one area to another. (For voting see chart p. 640; for estimated 122 Congressional districts eligible for aid under the bill, see Weekly Report p. 416)

Passage followed three days of debate during which opponents criticized the bill as "discriminatory," and supporters emphasized that it would help long-standing trouble areas and was not meant as a recession remedy.

**BACKGROUND** -- The Senate Banking and Currency Committee April 28 reported S 3683 (S Rept 1494), a clean bill embodying provisions of bills (S 964, S 3447) introduced by Sens. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) and Frederick G. Payne (R Maine). The Committee said rehabilitation costs "would be more than made up by the decreasing expenditures for unemployment insurance relief and by an increased tax base resulting from improved economic conditions." The report said the program would cover about 70 industrial areas in 20 states with some 4.8 million workers, and also 300 low-income rural counties in 16 states.

President Eisenhower had asked for a much more limited bill (S 1433) that would authorize \$50 million in loans for industrial development. (Weekly Report p. 415)

Minority views, presented by seven Committee members, said "the unfairness of Federal intervention in this field is compounded by the artificial criteria used to determine which communities are eligible...." (Weekly Report p. 477)

**PROVISIONS** -- As passed by the Senate, the Area Redevelopment Act:

Established an Area Redevelopment Administration as an agency of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, to be headed by a Commissioner who would be advised by Cabinet-level and industrial advisory boards.

Authorized the Commissioner to designate industrial redevelopment areas according to a prescribed formula and a maximum of 300 rural redevelopment areas, each on the basis of substantial and persistent unemployment.

Authorized state-appointed agencies to submit economic redevelopment plans to the Commissioner and to approve any loan applications in their area.

Set up three \$100 million revolving loan funds, for industrial and rural redevelopment and for use by states or redevelopment agencies to provide public facilities to attract new industry.

Stipulated that industrial loans might not be used for working capital or for relocating projects if increased unemployment in the original area would result.

Directed that loan periods not exceed 40 years, plus time for liquidation, that loans not exceed 65 percent of the total cost of land and facilities, and that interest be one-fourth of 1 percent more than the average comparable rate paid by the Government.

Authorized annual grants by the Commissioner of \$75 million to carry out the public facilities programs, and \$4.5 million for technical assistance.

Amended the Housing Act of 1949 to make urban renewal funds available for commercial or industrial redevelopment under certain conditions.

Authorized the Secretary of Labor to determine vocational training needs in redevelopment areas and, together with the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare and local agencies, to provide training facilities.

### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Prescott Bush (R Conn.) -- Prohibit any loan for industry relocation; May 13. Roll call, 26-59.

Norris Cotton (R N.H.) -- Exclude as a redevelopment area any community where special tax inducements were offered for new industry; May 13. Voice vote.

**DEBATE** -- May 8 -- Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- The "basic justice" in singling out these industrial and rural areas was the fact "their needs have been so great for such a long time."

John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) -- The bill was especially important for one-industry towns "left high and dry" by technological changes.

May 12 -- Cotton -- Opposed S 3683 because, "when the long arm of the Federal Government reaches out and helps develop one section (of the country), it is bound to have an adverse effect on other sections."

Bush -- "Strongly opposed" the bill because "it would create a new channel into which to pour vast amounts of Federal dollars in futile attempts" to cure unemployment.

Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) -- The bill would help communities that had "strained themselves to the limit."

May 13 -- Clifford P. Case (R N.J.) -- Opponents who said it would not help the recession "are attacking a strawman which they have set up for that purpose."

J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) -- It was "very dangerous to substitute the judgment of the Federal Government for the judgment of business" on industrial revival.

## URGENT DEFICIENCY FUNDS

The House and the Senate May 13, by voice votes, adopted a conference report (H Rept 1716) on an urgent deficiency appropriation bill (HR 12326) providing \$29,784,302 for various agencies. The major items were \$15 million and \$11 million for unemployment compensation for veterans and Federal employees respectively.

**BACKGROUND** -- The bill was passed by the House May 6 and the Senate May 8. (Weekly Report p. 595)

The conferees cut to \$1 million a Senate proposal for a \$2.4 million National Science Foundation Antarctic program. They restored House language which provided that \$3.5 million for a winter Olympic sports arena at Squaw Valley, Calif., would be derived by transfer from other Defense Department funds.

**PROVISIONS** -- As sent to the President, the funds in HR 12326:

Civil Service Commission	\$ 31,000
Veterans Administration	2,457,802
National Science Foundation	1,000,000
Labor Department, Bureau of	
Employment Security	26,000,000
Treasury Department, Bureau	
of the Public Debt	273,000
Payment to Senator's widow	22,500
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$29,784,302</b>

The bill also:

Authorized the transfer of \$3.5 million, from funds already available to the Department of Defense, for the construction of the 1960 Olympic sports arena.

Authorized transfer of \$327,000 for administering the public debt from other Treasury Department funds.

## MUTUAL SECURITY ACT

The House May 14, following three days of debate, passed, by a roll-call vote of 259-134, and sent to the Senate the Mutual Security Act of 1958 (HR 12181). The bill authorized a \$2,958,900,000 program for the coming fiscal year. An additional \$667 million, including \$625 million for the Development Loan Fund, already was authorized for the fiscal 1959 program. Congress will take separate action on an appropriations bill for Mutual Security after a ceiling on funds is set in the authorization bill. (For voting see chart p. 638)

The House-approved version of the bill contained the same funds recommended by the House Foreign Affairs Committee -- a cut of \$339 million in Administration requests -- although the bill was amended on the floor. One amendment, adopted by a standing vote of 128-123, would require Congressional committees to budget and report publicly their use of counterpart funds. (Weekly Report p. 497)

**BACKGROUND** -- In 1957 (fiscal 1958) Congress authorized \$3,367,083,000 for the Mutual Security Program and appropriated \$2,768,760,000. The President had requested \$3,864,410,000. (1957 Almanac p. 601)

Mr. Eisenhower's fiscal 1959 appropriations request was for \$3,942,092,500; his authorizations request was for \$3,297,900,000. The difference between the two amounts was accounted for by the Development Loan Fund, for which \$625 million was authorized in the fiscal 1958 bill, and by two small programs with continuing authorizations.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee May 7 reported HR 12181 (H Rept 1696) with recommendations that the President's requests be cut by \$339 million. (Weekly Report p. 593)

**PROVISIONS** -- As passed by the House, the funds authorized in HR 12181 were:

Military assistance	\$1,640,000,000
Economic assistance	
Defense support	775,000,000
Development Loan Fund	(625,000,000)*
Technical cooperation	171,500,000
Other programs	87,400,000
Special assistance	185,000,000
President's contingency fund	100,000,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$2,958,900,000</b>

\* Contained in the 1957 authorization bill.

The bill also:

Converted the Development Loan Fund to a Governmental corporation with a managing director and board of directors.

Required Congress to approve all borrowing by the Development Loan Fund.

Required Congressional committees to budget and report publicly their use of counterpart funds.

Established a ceiling on the U.S. contribution to the expenses of the International Labor Organization of 25 percent of the total assessments against ILO members (instead of the existing \$1,750,000 ceiling).

Barred aid to Yugoslavia unless the President found the country truly independent and not under Soviet domination.

Barred the return to the U.S. of military arms or ammunition furnished foreign nations.

### AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Michael A. Feighan (D Ohio) -- Cancel funds for Yugoslavia (over \$1.8 million) 90 days after enactment of the bill unless the President finds Yugoslavia truly independent and free from Soviet domination; May 1. Voice vote.

J. Vaughan Gary (D Va.) -- Require Congressional approval of all borrowing by the Development Loan Fund from any source; May 14. Voice.

Glenard P. Lipscomb (R Calif.) -- Abolish the (inactive) International Development Advisory Board; May 14. Standing, 85-15.

William A. Dawson (R Utah) -- Require Congressional committees to budget and report publicly their use of counterpart funds; May 14. Standing 84-67, 128-123.

Robert L. F. Sikes (D Fla.) -- Prohibit the return to the U.S., other than for the armed forces of the U.S. and its allies, of any military arms or ammunition furnished to foreign governments under U.S. aid programs; May 14. Voice.

### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

William M. Colmer (D Miss.) -- Substitute the text of HR 12387, which would provide the same military aid but would eliminate all economic aid with certain reduced exceptions; May 13. Standing vote, 59-102.

Frank T. Bow (R Ohio) -- Request revision of the Status of Forces treaties so as to retain U.S. criminal jurisdiction over U.S. servicemen stationed abroad; May 13. Standing, 61-89.

Alvin M. Bentley (R Mich.) -- Reduce by \$340 million, to \$1.3 billion, the military assistance funds in the bill; May 13. Standing, 41-73.

Roy W. Wier (D Minn.) -- Delete all funds for military assistance; May 13. Voice.

E. Ross Adair (R Ind.) -- Cut defense support funds by \$100 million, to \$675 million; May 13. Standing, 58-77; teller, 60-91.

Paul A. Fino (R N.Y.) -- Prohibit aid to Yugoslavia, Egypt, India and Poland; May 14. Standing, 4-53.

Bentley -- Require that dollar loans made from the Development Loan Fund be spent in the U.S. in certain cases; May 14. Standing, 34-58.

John F. Baldwin Jr. (R Calif.) -- Prevent any technical cooperation aid (\$1.8 million) to Yugoslavia; May 14. Standing, 55-98.

Albert P. Morano (R Conn.) -- Prevent importation for resale of firearms made for any armed service, except those which are antiques or incapable of firing; May 14. Accepted, standing, 83-63; rejected, teller, 97-100.

Bentley -- Reduce special assistance funds by \$85 million, to \$100 million; May 14. Voice.

John V. Beamer (R Ind.) -- Prohibit aid to any foreign nation that has reduced its budget or lowered taxes; May 14. Voice.

Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio) -- Bar any aid to Dominican Republic (\$600,000 proposed); May 14. Standing, 32-79.

Bentley -- Prevent importation to U.S. of surplus materials, equipment or commodities furnished by U.S. to foreign nations; May 14. Voice.

Adair -- Delete language authorizing the National Commission for UNESCO to accept donations up to \$200,000 in any year; May 14. Standing, 51-77.

Gordon H. Scherer (R Ohio) -- Delete language authorizing U.S. contribution to the International Labor Organization; May 14. Voice.

**DEBATE --** May 12 -- Reps. A. S. J. Carnahan (D Mo.) and Chester E. Merrow (R N.H.) told of their tour through the U.S. giving "88 platform addresses" on foreign aid "in 39 cities in 27 states." Merrow said: "We find that once the program is explained and the people realize the great benefits...they are overwhelmingly in support of the program and its continuation." Carnahan and Merrow delivered before the House one of the presentations, illustrated with charts, they used on their tour.

Carnahan said the speaking tour had been financed by such organizations as "the American Assn. for the United Nations, League of Women Voters, junior chambers of commerce, different service clubs, the Organization of University Women, various church groups -- there is a long list of them." Merrow added that "the expense of the tours cost the taxpayers nothing."

May 13 -- August E. Johansen (R Mich.) -- Questioned the suitability of two Members of Congress conducting a "systematically planned and engineered schedule of tours...during a session of Congress under the auspices and sponsorship -- and financial support -- of organizations and pressure groups which in some instances may be totally anonymous and unidentified."

May 14 -- Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio) -- Opposed the Dawson amendment on counterpart funds as putting "a requirement on Members that you are not putting on representatives of the executive departments...I oppose double standards."

Dawson -- There is no record of how committees spend counterpart funds or by whom they are spent although, under existing law, various committee chairmen are required to report lump sums to the Committee on House Administration; "some of the committees are not even reporting."

## AID FOR AIRPORTS

The Senate May 14 passed, by voice vote with committee amendments, and sent to the House a bill (S 3502) to extend for four years, through fiscal 1963, the Federal Airport Act. The bill, which would increase Federal aid to the states for airport construction, would authorize \$512 million in Federal grants to be matched by the states on a 50-50 basis and would increase authorized funds for fiscal 1959. In brief debate, the bill was hailed as an anti-recession measure.

**BACKGROUND --** The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee May 13 reported S 3502 (S Rept 1556) with amendments. The report said the need for capital investment "to bring airport facilities up to present and future requirements of the Nation's transportation" system was "far beyond the capabilities of local communities without assistance from the Federal Government." The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Aviation Subcommittee held hearings April 14-17 on the bill, which was opposed by the Commerce Department. (Weekly Report p. 475)

The Federal Airport Act of 1946 was last extended in 1955, when Federal grants were raised to \$63 million annually for fiscal 1957-59. (1955 Almanac p. 465)

**PROVISIONS --** As passed by the Senate, S 3502: Extended for four years -- through fiscal 1963 -- the Federal Airport Act of 1946.

Authorized for fiscal 1960-1963 \$100 million annually in Federal grants to be matched on a 50-50 basis by the states.

Authorized an additional \$37 million making a total of \$100 million, for fiscal 1959.

Authorized for fiscal 1959 a special fund of \$75 million for "immediate discretionary allocation" by the Secretary of Commerce to be matched by the states.

Eliminated parking lots and certain concession areas in terminals from eligibility for Federal funds.

Provided Federal matching assistance to small airports for repair of runway pavements.

Required publication each Jan. 1 of the proposed program of airport development for the following fiscal year.

## AUTO PRICE LABELING

The Senate May 14 passed, by voice vote with committee amendments, a bill (S 3500) requiring auto manufacturers to attach a label to each new passenger car or station wagon that would designate the manufacturer's suggested basic retail price for the car and accessories, and list other pertinent information.

Sen. A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.), co-sponsor of the bill, said the measure would aid the automobile industry by helping to end "misleading and unethical... merchandising methods," thus regaining consumers' confidence.

**BACKGROUND --** The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee May 13 reported S 3500 (S Rept 1555). The report said the bill would not infringe upon the freedom of the manufacturer to price his product nor the freedom of the dealer and purchaser to bargain over the price of the car but would aid in detecting price "packing." (Weekly Report p. 534)

**PROVISIONS --** As sent to the House, S 3500, the Automobile Information Disclosure Act:

Required the manufacturer or importer to display a price tag on each new car separately listing the suggested -- but not fixed -- retail prices of the car and each accessory, the charge for shipment, and other consumer information.

Set penalties of \$1,000 for each car that the manufacturer failed to label properly and a similar fine for any person willfully removing the label or altering the listed information.

Made the provisions effective Oct. 1, 1958 or upon the introduction of new car models after that date.

## TIFFANY NOMINATION

The Senate May 14 confirmed, by a 67-13 roll-call vote, the nomination of Gordon M. Tiffany as staff director of the Civil Rights Commission. (For voting see chart p. 640)

**BACKGROUND --** Tiffany, ex-New Hampshire Attorney General, Feb. 18 was nominated by President Eisenhower for the \$22,500 a year job of directing the day-to-day work of the Commission. The nomination May 5 was approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee, which has yet to act on the Dec. 5, 1957 recess appointment of W. Wilson White as head of the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division. The Senate March 4 confirmed the nominations of the Commission's six members. (Weekly Report p. 298, 591)

**DEBATE --** May 14 -- James O. Eastland (D Miss.) -- Tiffany had "no experience on racial matters and by...background lacks the skill to handle them."

# CQ House Vote 31.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote No. 58.)

## House Passes \$2,958,900,000 Mutual Security Authorization Bill; Amount Approved \$339 Million Less than Administration Asked

31. HR 12181. Mutual Security Act of 1958. Passage of the \$2,958,900,000 authorization bill. Passed 259-134 (D 150-58; R 109-76), May 14, 1958. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 636)

### - KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea). N Record Vote Against (nay).  
 ✓ Paired For. X Paired Against.  
 ‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For. - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.  
 ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL				DEMOCRATIC				REPUBLICAN			
Vote No.			31	Vote No.			31	Vote No.			31
Yea			259	Yea			150	Yea			109
Nay			134	Nay			58	Nay			76

31		31		31		31	
<b>ALABAMA</b>		<b>Los Angeles County</b>		<b>4 Flynt</b>		<b>4 Adair</b>	
3 Andrews	N	23 Doyle	Y	3 Forrester	N	5 Beamer	N
1 Boykin	Y	19 Holifield	Y	9 Landrum	N	7 Bray	N
7 Elliott	Y	17 King	Y	7 Mitchell	N	11 Brownson	N
2 Grant	N	26 Roosevelt	Y	2 Pilcher	N	2 Halleck	Y
9 Huddleston	Y	21 Hiestand	N	1 Preston	N	6 Harden	N
8 Jones	Y	25 Hillings	✓	6 Vinson	Y	10 Harvey	N
5 Rains	Y	22 Holt	N	<b>IDAHO</b>		3 Nintz	Y
4 Roberts	Y	18 Hosmer	Y	1 Pfost	Y	9 Wilson	N
6 Selden	Y	16 Jackson	Y	2 Budge	N	<b>IOWA</b>	
<b>ARIZONA</b>		24 Lipscomb	N	<b>ILLINOIS</b>		6 Coad	Y
2 Udall	Y	15 McDonough	N	25 Gray	N	5 Cunningham	Y
1 Rhodes	N	20 Smith	N	21 Mack	Y	3 Gross	X
<b>ARKANSAS</b>		<b>COLORADO</b>		24 Price	Y	8 Hoeven	N
1 Gathings	Y	4 Aspinall	Y	16 Allen	N	7 Jensen	N
4 Harris	Y	1 Rogers	Y	17 Arends	Y	4 LeCompte	Y
5 Hays	✓	3 Chenoweth	Y	19 Chipfield	Y	1 Schwengel	Y
2 Mills	Y	2 Hill	Y	<b>14 Vacancy</b>		2 Talle	N
6 Norrell	Y	<b>CONNECTICUT</b>		15 Mason	N	<b>KANSAS</b>	
3 Trimble	Y	3 Cretella	Y	18 Michel	N	5 Breeding	Y
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>		1 May	Y	20 Simpson	N	1 Avery	Y
2 Engle	Y	4 Morano	Y	22 Springer	Y	3 George	Y
14 Hagen	Y	5 Patterson	Y	23 Vursell	Y	4 Rees	N
11 McFall	Y	AL Sadlak	Y	<b>Chicago-Cook County</b>		2 Scrivner	N
8 Miller	Y	2 Seely-Brown	Y	7 Libonati	Y	6 Smith	N
3 Moss	Y	<b>DELAWARE</b>		12 Boyle	Y	<b>KENTUCKY</b>	
29 Sound	Y	AL Haskell	Y	1 Dawson	Y	4 Chelf	Y
5 Shelley	Y	<b>FLORIDA</b>		8 Gordon	Y	1 Gregory	✓
27 Sheppard	✓	2 Bennett	Y	5 Kluczynski	Y	2 Natcher	Y
12 Sisk	Y	4 Fascell	Y	6 O'Brien	Y	7 Perkins	Y
7 Allen	Y	7 Haley	N	2 O'Hara	Y	5 Spence	Y
6 Baldwin	Y	5 Herlong	Y	9 Yates	Y	6 Watts	Y
10 Gubser	Y	8 Matthews	Y	3 Byrne	N	3 Robison	Y
4 Mailliard	Y	6 Rogers	N	13 Church	N	8 Siler	N
1 Scudder	Y	3 Sikes	N	10 Collier	N	<b>LOUISIANA</b>	
13 Teague	Y	1 Cramer	Y	4 McVey	N	2 Boggs	Y
28 Utt	N	<b>GEORGIA</b>		11 Sheehan	N	4 Brooks	N
30 Wilson	Y	8 Blitch	N	<b>INDIANA</b>		1 Hebert	✓
9 Younger	Y	10 Brown	N	8 Denton	Y	8 Vacancy	
		5 Davis	N	1 Madden	Y		

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics



# CQ House Vote 31.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote No. 58.)

31		31		31		31	
6 Morrison	N	<b>NEBRASKA</b>		5 Scott	X	6 McMillan	N
5 Passman	N	2 Cunningham	N	12 Shuford	?	2 Riley	X
7 Thompson	?	3 Harrison	N	11 Whitener	N	1 Rivers	N
3 Willis	?	4 Miller	N	10 Jonas	N	<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>	
<b>MAINE</b>		1 Weaver	N	<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>		1 McGovern	Y
6 Coffin	Y	<b>NEVADA</b>		AL Burdick	X	2 Berry	N
1 Hale	Y	AL Baring	N	AL Krueger	N	<b>TENNESSEE</b>	
3 McIntire	N	<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>		<b>OHIO</b>		6 Bass	N
<b>MARYLAND</b>		2 Bass	Y	9 Ashley	Y	8 Everett	N
4 Fallon	Y	1 Merrow	Y	29 Feighan	Y	9 Davis	Y
7 Friedel	Y	<b>NEW JERSEY</b>		18 Hays	Y	4 Evins	Y
3 Garmatz	Y	11 Addonizio	Y	19 Kirwan	Y	3 Frazier	Y
5 Lankford	Y	14 Dellay	Y	6 Polk	N	5 Loser	N
2 Devereux	Y	10 Rodino	Y	21 Vanik	Y	7 Murray	N
6 Hyde	Y	13 Sieminski	?	14 Ayres	Y	2 Baker	Y
1 Miller	Y	4 Thompson	Y	13 Baumhart	Y	1 Reece	N
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>		3 Auchincloss	✓	8 Betts	N	<b>TEXAS</b>	
2 Boland	Y	8 Canfield	Y	22 Bolton	Y	3 Beckworth	Y
4 Donohue	Y	6 Dwyer	Y	16 Bow	N	2 Brooks	Y
7 Lane	Y	5 Frelinghuysen	Y	7 Brown	N	17 Burlison	N
8 Macdonald	Y	2 Glenn	Y	5 Clevenger	N	AL Dies	X
12 McCormack	Y	12 Kean	✓	11 Dennison	N	7 Dowdy	N
11 O'Neill	Y	9 Osmer	Y	15 Henderson	N	21 Fisher	N
3 Philbin	Y	7 Widnall	Y	2 Hess	X	13 Ikard	Y
6 Bates	Y	1 Wolverton	Y	10 Jenkins	N	20 Kilday	Y
10 Curtis	Y	<b>NEW MEXICO</b>		4 McCulloch	N	15 Kilgore	N
1 Heselton	Y	AL Vacancy		17 McGregor	N	19 Mahon	Y
14 Martin	Y	AL Montoya	Y	23 Minsball	N	1 Patman	Y
9 Nicholson	N	<b>NEW YORK</b>		3 Schenck	Y	11 Poage	N
5 Rogers	Y	30 O'Brien	Y	1 Scherer	N	4 Rayburn	Y
13 Wigglesworth	Y	3 Becker	Y	12 Vorys	Y	18 Rogers	X
<b>MICHIGAN</b>		37 Robison	Y	<b>OKLAHOMA</b>		16 Rutherford	N
12 Bennett	N	2 Derounian	Y	3 Albert	Y	6 Teague	X
8 Bentley	N	26 Dooley	Y	2 Edmondson	Y	8 Thomas	N
18 Broomfield	Y	27 Guinn	N	5 Jarman	N	9 Thompson	N
10 Cederberg	N	32 Kearney	Y	6 Morris	X	10 Thornberry	Y
6 Chamberlain	Y	38 Keating	Y	4 Steed	N	12 Wright	Y
5 Ford	Y	33 Kilburn	Y	1 Belcher	N	14 Young	N
9 Griffin	Y	40 Miller	Y	<b>OREGON</b>		5 Alger	N
4 Hoffman	N	39 Ostertag	Y	3 Green	Y	<b>UTAH</b>	
3 Johansen	N	42 Pillion	Y	4 Porter	Y	2 Dawson	Y
11 Knox	N	41 Radwan	?	2 Ullman	Y	1 Dixon	Y
7 McIntosh	Y	43 Reed	N	1 Norblad	Y	<b>VERMONT</b>	
2 Meader	Y	35 Rieblman	Y	<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>		AL Prouty	Y
<b>Detroit-Wayne County</b>		28 St. George	Y	25 Clark	Y	<b>VIRGINIA</b>	
13 Diggs	Y	36 Taber	Y	28 Eberharter	Y	4 Abbutt	N
15 Dingell	Y	31 Taylor	Y	11 Flood	Y	3 Gary	Y
17 Griffiths	Y	1 Wainwright	N	30 Holland	Y	2 Hardy	Y
16 Lesinski	Y	29 Wharton	N	21 Dent	Y	7 Harrison	X
1 Machrowicz	Y	34 Williams	?	26 Morgan	Y	9 Jennings	N
14 Rabaut	Y	<b>New York City</b>		14 Rhodes	Y	1 Robeson	N
<b>MINNESOTA</b>		8 Anuso	Y	15 Walter	Y	8 Smith	N
8 Blatnik	Y	24 Buckley	✓	17 Bush	Y	5 Tuck	N
9 Knutson	✓	11 Celler	Y	10 Carrigg	✓	10 Broysbill	Y
6 Marshall	Y	7 Delaney	Y	29 Corbett	Y	6 Poff	N
4 McCarthy	Y	23 Dollinger	Y	8 Curtin	Y	<b>WASHINGTON</b>	
3 Wier	Y	19 Farbstein	Y	9 Dague	Y	AL Magnuson	Y
7 Andersen	N	22 Healey	Y	12 Denton	✓	4 Holmes	✓
1 Quie	Y	6 Holtzman	Y	27 Fulton	N	5 Horan	N
5 Judd	Y	10 Kelly	Y	23 Gavin	N	3 Mack	Y
2 O'Hara	N	9 Keogh	Y	7 James	?	1 Pelly	Y
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>		13 Multer	Y	24 Kearns	N	6 Tollefson	Y
1 Abernethy	N	16 Powell	✓	13 Lafore	?	2 Westland	Y
6 Colmer	N	14 Rooney	Y	16 Mumma	Y	<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>	
3 Smith	Y	18 Santangelo	Y	22 Saylor	N	3 Bailey	N
2 Whitten	N	20 Teller	Y	18 Simpson	Y	6 Byrd	Y
4 Williams	N	21 Zelenko	Y	19 Stauffer	Y	5 Kee	N
5 Winstead	N	5 Bosch	Y	20 Van Zandt	Y	2 Staggers	Y
<b>MISSOURI</b>		17 Coudert	Y	<b>Philadelphla</b>		1 Moore	N
5 Bolling	Y	12 Dorn	Y	1 Barrett	Y	4 Neal	N
7 Brown	X	25 Fino	Y	3 Byrne	Y	<b>WISCONSIN</b>	
9 Cannon	N	4 Latbam	Y	4 Vacancy	Y	9 Johnson	Y
8 Camahan	Y	15 Ray	Y	2 Granahan	Y	5 Reuss	Y
4 Christopher	Y	<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>		5 Green	Y	4 Zablocki	Y
6 Hull	N	9 Alexander	N	6 Scott	Y	8 Byrnes	Y
10 Jones	Y	3 Barden	X	<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>		7 Laird	N
1 Karsten	Y	1 Bonner	X	2 Fogarty	Y	10 O'Konski	N
11 Moulder	N	4 Cooley	Y	1 Forand	Y	1 Vacancy	Y
3 Sullivan	Y	6 Durham	Y	<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>		2 Tewes	Y
2 Curtis	Y	2 Fountain	N	4 Ashmore	N	6 Van Pelt	N
<b>MONTANA</b>		8 Kitchin	N	3 Dom	N	3 Withrow	N
2 Anderson	✓	7 Lennon	X	5 Hemphill	N	<b>WYOMING</b>	
1 Metcalf	Y					AL Thomson	N

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

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Week ending May 16, 1958 -- PAGE 639

# CQ Senate Votes 64 through 66.

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

## Senate Passes \$379.5 Million Area Redevelopment Act; Approves Tiffany Nomination to Civil Rights Commission Post

64. S 3683. Area Redevelopment Act, providing \$379.5 million in Federal loans and grants for redevelopment of localities suffering chronic unemployment. Bush (R Conn.) amendment to prohibit any loans to help an industry relocate from one area to another. Rejected 26-59 (D 3-40; R 23-19), May 13, 1958. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 635)

65. S 3683. Passage of the bill. Passed 46-36 (D 29-12; R 17-24), May 13, 1958. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 635)

66. Nomination of Gordon M. Tiffany as staff director of the Civil Rights Commission. Confirmed 67-13 (D 30-13; R 37-0), May 14, 1958. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 637)

### - KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea). N Record Vote Against (nay).  
✓ Paired For. X Paired Against.  
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For. - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.  
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL					DEMOCRATIC					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	64	65	66		Vote No.	64	65	66		Vote No.	64	65	66	
Yea	26	46	67		Yea	3	29	30		Yea	23	17	37	
Nay	59	36	13		Nay	40	12	13		Nay	19	24	0	

64	65	66	64	65	66	64	65	66	64	65	66
<b>ALABAMA</b>			<b>IOWA</b>			<b>NEBRASKA</b>			<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>		
Hill	N	Y	N	Hickenlooper	Y	N	Y	Curtis	Y	N	?
Sparkman	N	Y	N	Martin	Y	N	Y	Hruska	Y	N	Y
<b>ARIZONA</b>			<b>KANSAS</b>			<b>NEVADA</b>			<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>		
Hayden	N	Y	Y	Carlson	Y	N	Y	Bible	-	✓	✓
Goldwater	Y	N	Y	Schoepfel	Y	N	Y	Malone	N	N	Y
<b>ARKANSAS</b>			<b>KENTUCKY</b>			<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>			<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>		
Fulbright	N	N	N	Cooper	N	Y	Y	Bridges	Y	N	Y
McClellan	N	N	N	Morton	N	Y	Y	Cotton	Y	N	Y
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>			<b>LOUISIANA</b>			<b>NEW JERSEY</b>			<b>TENNESSEE</b>		
Knowland	Y	N	Y	Ellender	N	N	N	Case	N	Y	Y
Kuchel	-	‡	?	Long	-	?	X	Smith	N	Y	Y
<b>COLORADO</b>			<b>MAINE</b>			<b>NEW MEXICO</b>			<b>TEXAS</b>		
Carroll	N	Y	Y	Payne	N	Y	Y	Anderson	N	Y	Y
Allott	N	Y	Y	Smith	N	Y	Y	Chavez	-	✓	✓
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>			<b>MARYLAND</b>			<b>NEW YORK</b>			<b>UTAH</b>		
Bush	Y	N	Y	Beall	N	Y	Y	Ives	N	✓	‡
Putell	Y	N	‡	Butler	Y	N	?	Javits	N	Y	Y
<b>DELAWARE</b>			<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>			<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>			<b>VERMONT</b>		
Frear	Y	N	Y	Kennedy	N	Y	Y	Ervin	N	X	X
Williams	Y	N	Y	Saltonstall	Y	N	Y	Jordan	-	X	X
<b>FLORIDA</b>			<b>MICHIGAN</b>			<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>			<b>VIRGINIA</b>		
Holland	N	N	Y	McNamara	N	Y	Y	Langer	N	Y	‡
Smathers	N	X	Y	Potter	N	Y	Y	Young	-	Y	?
<b>GEORGIA</b>			<b>MINNESOTA</b>			<b>OHIO</b>			<b>WASHINGTON</b>		
Russell	N	N	N	Humphrey	N	Y	Y	Lausche	Y	N	Y
Talmadge	N	N	N	Thye	N	Y	‡	Bricker	Y	X	Y
<b>IDAHO</b>			<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>			<b>OKLAHOMA</b>			<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>		
Church	N	Y	Y	Eastland	-	?	N	Kerr	N	Y	Y
Dworshak	Y	N	Y	Tennis	N	N	N	Monroney	N	Y	Y
<b>ILLINOIS</b>			<b>MISSOURI</b>			<b>OREGON</b>			<b>WISCONSIN</b>		
Douglas	N	Y	Y	Hennings	N	Y	Y	Morse	N	Y	Y
Dirksen	Y	Y	Y	Symington	N	Y	Y	Neuberger	N	Y	Y
<b>INDIANA</b>			<b>MONTANA</b>			<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>			<b>WYOMING</b>		
Capehart	Y	N	Y	Mansfield	N	Y	Y	Clark	N	Y	Y
Jenner	Y	N	Y	Murray	N	Y	Y	Martin	Y	N	Y

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

*Dates are listed as released by sources and are sometimes subject to change.*

### Committee Hearings

- May 19-20 -- RAILROAD PROBLEMS, House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Transportation and Communications Subc.
- May 20 -- WIRETAPPING AND CIVIL RIGHTS, Senate Judiciary Constitutional Rights Subc.
- May 20 -- LUMBER TRANSPORTATION (HR 5490), House Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Merchant Marine Subc.
- May 20-22 -- WATER POLLUTION CONTROL, House Public Works, Rivers and Harbors Subc.
- May 21 -- BANKRUPTCY ACT AMENDMENTS (HR 13, 106, 982), Senate Judiciary, Special Subc. (Sens. Carroll, Ervin, Dirksen).
- May 21 -- AT&T CONSENT DECREE, House Judiciary, Antitrust Subc., resumes investigation.
- May 21 -- STAR SPANGLED BANNER REVISION (HR 12231), House Judiciary Subc. No. 4.
- May 21-23 -- COLUMBIA RIVER DEVELOPMENT, Senate Public Works, Flood Control, Rivers and Harbors Subc.
- May 22 -- FEDERAL PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES to local government (PL 388, 84th Congress, others), House Government Operations, Executive and Legislative Reorganization Subc.
- May 22 -- WASHINGTON AREA TRANSPORTATION, Joint Washington Metropolitan Problems.
- May 26 -- TEACHER SHORTAGE (HR 10763), House Education and Labor, General Education Subc., resume hearings.
- May 27 -- WAGE AND HOUR LEGISLATION ENFORCEMENT (Davis-Bacon Act, Fair Labor Standards Act, Walsh-Healey Act), House Education and Labor, Labor Standards Subc. (date tentative; may continue through July).
- May 27 -- FISH INDUSTRY PROBLEMS (HR 10529), House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- May 27 -- POTATO FUTURES TRADING, House Agriculture and Forestry, Domestic Marketing Subc., resume hearings.
- May 27 -- TELEVISION CHANNEL ALLOCATIONS, service to smaller communities, Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.
- May 29 -- COMMUNITY FACILITIES, DEPRESSED AREAS BILLS, House Banking and Currency Committee begins executive consideration after concluding hearings.
- June 2 -- FCC JURISDICTION OVER NETWORKS, Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

### Organization Events

- May 18-21 -- NATIONAL CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS, national convention, Omaha, Neb.
- May 18-21 -- Governors' Conference, Americana Hotel, Bal Harbour, Miami Beach, Fla.

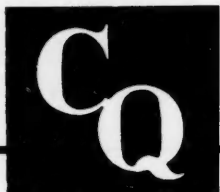
- May 19-20 -- AMERICAN MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION, ECONOMIC MOBILIZATION CONFERENCE, Hotel Astor, New York City.
- May 19-21 -- NATIONAL OIL JOBBERS COUNCIL, mid-year meeting, Jung Hotel, New Orleans.
- May 26-June 18 -- WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, 10th anniversary celebration and 11th World Health Assembly, Minneapolis.
- May 28 -- HOUSING FOR OLDER PEOPLE, conference of National Housing Center and National Assn. of Home Builders, National Housing Center, Washington, D.C.
- June 9-13 -- AMERICAN NURSES' ASSN., 1958 convention, Atlantic City, N.J.
- June 16-17 -- AMERICAN LABOR HEALTH ASSN., conference, Washington, D.C.
- Aug. 28 -- NATIONAL CONSERVATION MEETING, sponsored by Western States Water and Power Consumers Conference, Denver, Colo.
- Sept. 11-13 -- UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS, 1958 annual conference, Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans.

### Primaries

- May 20 -- Maryland, Pennsylvania.
- May 27 -- Kentucky.
- May 31 -- North Carolina.

### Other Events

- May 20 -- PRESIDENT EISENHOWER, address at American Management Assn. dinner, Hotel Astor, New York City.
- May 22 -- PRESIDENT EISENHOWER, address at opening of National Broadcasting Co. headquarters, Washington, D.C.
- May 30 -- UNKNOWN SOLDIERS from Korean war, World War II, to be buried in Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.
- June 2 -- PRESIDENT EISENHOWER, address at Mt. St. Mary's College graduation exercises, Emmitsburg, Md.
- June 4 -- PRESIDENT EISENHOWER, address at U.S. Naval Academy commencement exercises, Annapolis, Md.
- June 10 -- PRESIDENT EISENHOWER, BRITISH PRIME MINISTER MACMILLAN, addresses to Johns Hopkins University commencement, Baltimore, Md.
- June 17 -- VICE PRESIDENT NIXON, address at Bausch and Lomb science award luncheon, Sheraton-Carlton Hotel, Washington, D.C.
- July 8-10 -- PRESIDENT EISENHOWER AND SECRETARY OF STATE DULLES VISIT TO OTTAWA, CANADA. President addresses Canadian parliament.



**Reciprocal Trade Votes** With the test nearing on President Eisenhower's request for a five-year extension of the controversial Reciprocal Trade Program, CQ has examined the record of roll-call votes on this issue in the Senate and the House from 1945 through 1955 to see how present Members stood in the past. Six Senate and six House votes were selected for analysis, on the basis that each one called for a clear-cut choice between more or less restriction on the President's authority in tariff and trade matters. (Page 597)

## Foreign Funds

Authorization of \$2,958,900,000 for the fiscal 1959 Mutual Security Program received House approval May 14. Another \$644 million -- including \$625 million for the Development Loan Fund -- previously had been authorized. Cuts of \$339 million by the House Foreign Affairs Committee were less than generally expected but major cuts often are made in a separate appropriations bill that also needs Congressional approval. (Page 636)

## Housing Emergency

Housing Administrator Albert M. Cole told the Senate Banking and Currency Housing Subcommittee a sudden upsurge in home building and buying had left the FHA almost out of mortgage insurance funds. He asked "emergency action" on a \$4 billion authorization for fiscal 1959, instead of the \$3 billion earlier requested, and said the Administration would similarly increase the annual FHA step-up it was asking for the following four years. (Page 606)

## Airport Aid

To help local communities keep up with growing air travel, the Senate passed a bill to give states \$100 million a year, through fiscal 1963, for the construction and repair of civilian airports. The funds would have to be matched equally by the recipient states. An extra fiscal 1959 matching fund of \$75 million also was provided to spur on the program as an anti-recession step. (Page 637)

### Roll-Call Votes

HOUSE: Mutual security, page 638.  
SENATE: Area redevelopment, Tiffany nomination, page 640.

### Stassen's Last Stand?

Harold E. Stassen's try for a political comeback highlights the May 20 Pennsylvania primary, but there are contests galore in both parties. Stassen -- three-term Governor of Minnesota and candidate for the Presidential nomination, former foreign aid administrator and Presidential disarmament adviser -- is seeking the Republican nomination for Governor. His principal opponent is organization-backed Arthur T. McGonigle, a 51-year-old Reading pretzel manufacturer. (Page 614)

## Lobby Spending

Lobbies reported spending a total of \$1,068,019 in the first three months of 1958 to influence Members of Congress. Congressional Quarterly arrived at this total by checking all the lobby spending reports filed between Jan. 1 and May 5, 1958. All told, 211 organizations filed spending reports for the first quarter of 1958. This compares with 188 organizations which reported spending a total of \$921,832 in the first quarter of 1957 and 199 groups which reported spending \$1,087,404 in the first quarter of 1956. (Page 607)

## Humane Slaughter

The next few weeks will decide the fate of legislation to require meat packers to slaughter animals in a humane manner. The basic issue is this: should Congress pass a law telling slaughterers how to kill animals or trust the industry to work out humane methods by itself? Congressional offices have been swamped with mail on the issue, most of it in favor of humane slaughter legislation. The House Feb. 4 passed a humane slaughter bill. Now it is up to the 15-man Senate Agriculture Committee to decide whether to send the measure to the Senate floor for a vote. (Page 631)